

East Berks United Sanitary Districts

INCLUDING

MAIDENHEAD AND WOKINGHAM URBAN DISTRICTS,
COOKHAM, EASTHAMPSTEAD, WINDSOR AND
WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICTS

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for 1940

BY

JAMES J. PATERSON, M.D. (Lond.), B.Sc., D.P.H.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS (ENG.)

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS (LOND.)

FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

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WINDSOR:

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1941

*To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of the JOINT
COMMITTEE for the UNITED SANITARY
DISTRICTS OF EAST BERKS.*

GENTLEMEN,

Once more I have the privilege of submitting to you the ANNUAL REPORT on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Districts included in the East Berks combination. This is the 30th of the series and in certain respects has to be regarded as a War-time Report, especially in regard to curtailment so far as is consistent with continuity of the principal records.

The health of the various Districts has been well maintained and the " epidemics " foretold as a result of being Reception Areas have not materialised, unless minor ailments, skin and parasitic affections can be regarded in that light ; on the contrary, the statistical information, so far as it goes, and common knowledge, tend to show that the standard of health amongst our numerous temporary residents has greatly improved.

As compared with the country at large, the Live Birth Rate for the Combined Districts works out at 13.18, as against 13.7 ; the Still Birth Rate 0.40 as against 0.44 ; while the net Death Rate (from all causes) is 12.63, compared with 14.3. The Infant Mortality Rate is 54, and rate for Deaths from Diarrhoea in Children under 2 years of age is 4.0, the corresponding rates for England and Wales are 55 and 4.6.

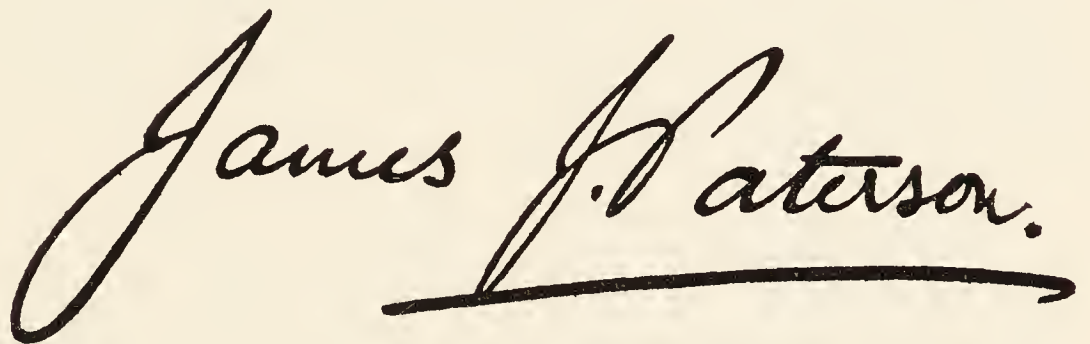
Much of the routine sanitary work, particularly in regard to Housing and general inspection, has had to be abandoned, but the essential sanitary services, in spite of many difficulties, have been adequately maintained and even extended when necessary.

The staff of Sanitary Inspectors—somewhat depleted at first by calling up for military duty—has been brought up to pre-war standard and indeed this is a highly important National requirement, for the Sanitary Inspectors, in addition to their ordinary duties, have had to

devote much extra time and labour on exceptional war-time duties for which they are particularly qualified by training, experience and local knowledge. To them, I extend my grateful thanks for the diligence they have exercised in attending to all matters pertaining to the health and welfare of the community and the way they have overcome the peculiar difficulties of the times. At the same time, I should like to take this opportunity of expressing the continued appreciation of my work that has been extended to me by the members of the various Councils and Committees of the Districts, to each of whom a copy of this Report will be sent as soon as available.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "James J. Paterson." The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial 'J' and a long horizontal flourish at the end.

Medical Officer of Health.

"The Wilderness,"

Cookham Road, Maidenhead.

(Tel. No. 549.)

September, 1941.

East Berks United Sanitary Districts.

CONSTITUTION AND HISTORY OF THE DISTRICTS.

The combination of Districts in East Berks for Public Health purposes was originally effected by an Order of the (then) Local Government Board dated 10th November, 1910, in pursuance of Section 286 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The combination then comprised Maidenhead Urban, Cookham, Easthampstead and Windsor Rural Districts, later, by a fresh Order dated 27th October, 1922, Wokingham Urban and Wokingham Rural Districts were added.

The principal details of these two Orders and sundry other matters relating to the constitution of the combined districts as well as the geological formation and social conditions of the area were given in the Report for 1930 at pages 22-30. Subsequent alterations of boundries are described in the Report for 1938 at page 8.

The area, population and rateable value of the several districts in the combination are given in the table below.

EAST BERKS UNITED SANITARY DISTRICTS.

District		Area in Acres	Estimated Population (1940)	Rateable Value 1/4/41
Maidenhead Urban	...	5,026	28,000	£208,267
Wokingham Urban	...	3,403	8,312	53,919
Cookham Rural	...	24,901	13,350	95,192
Easthampstead Rural	...	27,034	21,810	147,885
Windsor Rural	...	8,665	11,200	105,310
Wokingham Rural	...	40,828	31,920	202,077
Totals	...	109,857	114,592	£812,650

ACCOUNTS FOR PAST YEAR.

The Joint Committee, consisting of a proportionate number of members from the Councils of each of the Constituent Districts, as defined in the Order of 1922, meet, as a rule, once a year on the Thursday next after the 31st day of March for the purpose of examining and passing the accounts and for authorising the apportionment of salary and expenses amongst the Districts in the manner described in the Order. Public Health matters relating to the Districts in common are also discussed.

At their Meeting in Maidenhead, which was postponed to 1st May, 1941, the following accounts ranking as expenses of office were passed for payment :—

Printing of Annual Report	...	...	...	64	10	8
General Printing and Stationery	...	...	...	22	3	3
M.O.H. Postages	...	...	...	10	9	6
M.O.H. Petty Cash	...	...	...	3	14	8
Clerk's Salary and Expenses	...	...	...	19	4	4
Total for 1940-41				£120	2	5
Corresponding Total for 1939-40				£159	2	6
,, ,, ,, 1938-9				£142	7	1
,, ,, ,, 1937-8				£137	17	1

OTHER INFORMATION.

In former years it has been the custom to include in the Preface notes on such matters as are common to all the Districts in the combination, and also list of Hospitals, Clinics, Nursing Associations, Consultants, Specialists, Midwives, etc., whose services are available throughout the area dealt with in this Report. These services remain substantially the same, except in so far as they have been modified by war conditions, so that on the grounds of economy this portion of the Report has been omitted. For information on such subjects, reference may be made to the appropriate paragraph in previous Reports, or the enquiry may be directed to the Medical Officer of Health at "The Wilderness," Cookham Road, Maidenhead (Tel. Maidenhead 549).

Members of the Joint Committee

OF THE

East Berks United Sanitary Districts

for the Year 1941

Representing MAIDENHEAD Urban District :

L. R. F. Oldershaw, Esq., 15, St. Luke's Road, Maidenhead.
 W. Archer, Esq., "Dovercot," The Crescent, Maidenhead.
 E. B. Norris, Esq., "Grafton Lodge," Belmont Park Road,
 Maidenhead.

Representing COOKHAM Rural District :

F. H. C. S. Wood, Esq., "Little Pickett," Cookham Dean.
 J. C. Besley, Esq., "Lewins," Shurlock Row, nr. Twyford.

Representing EASTHAMPSTEAD Rural District :

M. Bolton, Esq., St. Mark's Road, Binfield.
 Mrs. E. V. Bowman, "St. Enodoc," Crowthorne.
 J. Bowyer, Esq., Mount Pleasant, Bracknell.

Representing WINDSOR Rural District :

Mrs. M. Legge, Farm House, Old Windsor.
 J. H. Nelson, Esq., "Woodcote," Ascot.

Representing WOKINGHAM Urban District :

C. Goddard, Esq., Coppid House, Rectory Road, Wokingham.

Representing WOKINGHAM Rural District :

Miss G. M. Godsal, Forest Oak, Wokingham.
 F. W. Davis, Esq., Orchard Cottage, King Street Lane,
 Winnersh.
 Lt.-Col. E. H. Sweet, C.M.G., D.S.O., Oaklands Farm,
 Crowthorne.

Clerk to the Joint Committee :

J. A. Baird, Esq., Guildhall, Maidenhead. (Tel. 2440.)

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

JAMES J. PATERSON, M.D. (Lond.), B.Sc., D.P.H. ; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons (Eng.) ; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (Lond.) ; Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health. Date of appointment, 1st April, 1911.

Office : " The Wilderness," Cookham Road, Maidenhead.
Telephone, Maidenhead 549.

Sanitary Inspectors and Assistants :

MAIDENHEAD U.D.

W. E. HARDING (Cert.) R.S.I. and Meat and Other Foods Cert.,
Sanitary Inspector, from 1st April, 1910.

F. G. BISHOP (Cert.) R.S.I. and Meat and Other Foods Cert.,
Additional Sanitary Inspector from 1st August, 1940.

Clerk : Miss W. Ellis, from 6th November, 1937.

Office : " The Wilderness," Cookham Road, Maidenhead.

Telephone : Maidenhead 549.

WOKINGHAM U.D.

R. R. HOLE. (Cert) R.S.I. Chartered Surveyor and Sanitary
Inspector, from 25th April, 1938.

Assistant : A. SWAN, from 1st April, 1941.

Two Clerical Assistants for combined office.

Office : Town Hall, Wokingham.

Telephone : Wokingham 323.

COOKHAM R.D.

J. H. JOYNT (Cert.) R.S.I. and Meat and Other Foods Cert.
Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor from 1st
July, 1934.

T. A. FOX (Cert.) R.S.I. and Meat and Other Foods Cert.,
Additional Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor, from 23rd
September, 1940.

Office : "Oaklands," Bath Road, Maidenhead.

Telephone : Maidenhead 252.

EASTHAMPSTEAD R.D.

H. CHARLESWORTH (Cert.) R.S.I. and Meat and Other Foods
Cert., Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor, from
1st June, 1934.

F. K. KNOWLES (Cert.) R.S.I. and Meat and Other Foods Cert.,
Additional Sanitary Inspector, etc., from 1st October,
1940.

J. D. COLLINS (Cert.), R.S.I. and Meat and Other Foods Cert.,
Additional Sanitary Inspector, etc., from 1st September,
1940.

Clerk : Miss A. J. BAILEY, from 15th July, 1940.

Office : Council Offices, Church Road, Bracknell.

Telephone : Bracknell 500.

WINDSOR R.D.

W. H. ROWSELL (Cert.) R.S.I. and Meat and Other Foods
Cert., Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor, from
1st April, 1937.

Address : Council Offices, Bowden Road, Sunninghill.

Telephone : Ascot 893.

WOKINGHAM R.D.

W. L. LONGHURST (Cert.) R.S.I., Meat and Other Foods Cert.,
Sanitary Inspector, from 1st April, 1921.

D. EVANS (Cert.) R.S.I. and Meat and Other Foods Cert.,
Additional Sanitary Inspector, from 3rd March, 1937.

M. COTTRELL (Cert.) R.S.I., Meat and Other Foods Cert.,
Additional Sanitary Inspector, from 5th January, 1941.

Office : The Rectory, Shute End, Wokingham.

Telephone : Wokingham 833.

Maidenhead

Urban Sanitary District

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	5,026
Registrar-General's estimate of population at middle of 1940	28,000
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book at end of 1940... ..	6,794
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1941	£20,8267
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£824
Outstanding Loans—Housing	£239,807
All other	£205,030

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1940.

					<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Live Births	{ Legitimate ... ..	...	...	...	297	157	140
	{ Illegitimate ... ..	...	...	...	26	17	9
Still Births ... ..	...	...	...	...	8	0	8
Deaths ... ..	...	...	...	...	372	183	189
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population							11.53
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births							24.17
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population							13.29

*Rate per 1,000
total (live and
still) Births.*

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

					<i>Deaths.</i>	
No. 29.	Puerperal sepsis...	...	...	...	0	<i>Nil</i>
No. 30.	Other Maternal causes	...	...	...	1	3.02
Total	...	...	...	...	1	3.02

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	65.01
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	160.00
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	57.24

Number of Deaths from Other Causes :—

Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unusual or Excessive Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

POPULATION.

Comments on the population of Maidenhead Urban District appeared in the corresponding paragraphs of the Report for 1932 and subsequent Reports.

For the year 1940 the Registrar-General gives the figure 28,000 to represent the mid-year population upon which Birth Rates are calculated.

The population as enumerated at Census periods was :

1901	...	...	12,980	1921	...	...	16,730
1911	...	...	15,219	1931	...	...	17,520

The estimated population for 1939 was 24,340.

BIRTHS.

This year the Registrar-General has supplied two sets of figures to represent the Births attributable to this District. (a) the smaller for the purpose of calculating the local Birth Rate ; and (b) the larger for calculating Infant and Maternal Mortalities. These are given in the columns marked (a) and (b) respectively in the following Table.

BIRTHS TABLE.

MAIDENHEAD, 1940.

		<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Legitimate Births	...	157	178	140	161	297	339
Illegitimate Births	...	17	17	9	8	26	25
Total Live Births	...	174	195	149	169	323	364
Total Still Births	...	0	1	8	8	8	9
Total Registered	...	174		157		331	
(Live and Still)							

There were no illegimates amongst the still births.

The total Birth Rate (Live and Still) works out at 13.32 per 1,000 of population, and the Live Birth Rate (Live Births only) at 11.53 per 1,000 of population.

DEATHS.

As has been explained in previous Reports the gross number of deaths registered locally has to be corrected for residents dying elsewhere (inward transfers) and for non-residents dying in Institutions, etc., in the District (outward transfers); also in order to make Death Rates in different districts comparable, a correcting factor is applied to the death rate to compensate for age and sex differences in the population. This is known as the Standard Death Rate.

The net number of deaths attributed to this District is 372, comprising 183 males and 189 females. The net Death Rate works out at 13.29, which, multiplied by the comparability factor (0.89) gives a Standard Death Rate of 11.83. For the previous year the Net Death Rate was 11.30, while the Standard Rate was 9.94

INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Amongst infants under one year of age there were 21 deaths, as against 11 in the preceding year. These referred to 17 legitimate infants and 4 illegitimate; in addition there were 9 still-births, of which none was illegitimate. There was only one death from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There was 1 death from Maternal causes, which gives a Maternal Mortality Rate of 2.68 per 1,000 when calculated upon the 373 total births, or a rate of 0.04 per 1,000 when calculated upon the estimated population of 28,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

The Public Health Staff remains the same as described in the Report for 1939 at page 14.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

A full list of the Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations in force in this District was given in the Report for 1938 at pages 38-40.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The facilities for the examination of morbid specimens—swabs, etc., remain the same as described in previous Annual Reports and are the same for all the Districts in the combination. The Tables that appear below give a summary of the work done under this heading during the past year.

Specimens sent by Medical Practitioners for examination and report to the Clinical Research Association, London :

<i>Material.</i>					<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	16	234	250
Sputum for Tubercle	...	...	...	...	3	30	33
Blood for Typhoid	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Other Specimens	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
					—	—	—
					24	266	290

Swabs and other morbid specimens were sent from the Borough Isolation Hospital to the Clinical Research Association, London, for examination up to the end of September and after that date to the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service, Oxford.

<i>Material.</i>					<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	182	543	725
Other Specimens	...	...	...	...	9	9	18
							—
					Grand Total	...	743

Official samples of Milk taken by the Police : 56.

One deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of 1.18%. Two samples were low in non-fatty solids.

Formal samples of other foods, etc., taken by the County Inspectors (Weights and Measures Department) :

Apricot Jam	...	...	1	Lemon Curd	...	...	1
Boracic Ointment	...	...	1	Malt Vinegar	...	...	2
Butter	...	...	2	Margarine	...	...	2
Cheddar Cheese	...	...	2	Marmalade	...	...	1
Cornflour	...	...	1	Plum Jam	...	...	1
Gin	...	...	1	Rice	...	...	3
Glycerine and Thymol Lozenges	1			Self-raising Flour	...	...	2
Ground Ginger	...	...	1	Sugar	...	...	2
Ground Nutmeg	...	...	1	*Whisky	...	...	3

*This sample was an informal one and found to be slightly adulterated, but was followed up with a formal sample which proved to be genuine. All the other samples proved to be genuine.

Frequent samples of the main public water supply are taken at the Water Works and tested for bacterial purity, all of which have proved uniformly satisfactory. Apart from excessive hardness no exception can be taken to the water supplied by the Company.

Eight samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk submitted to the National Institute for Research in Dairying, Reading, for examination for tubercle bacilli were found to be negative.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Two Motor Ambulances maintained by the Maidenhead Town Council are available for general and accident cases arising in the Borough of Maidenhead and the neighbouring Rural District of Cookham. In addition, supplementary Trailer Ambulances have been acquired for use in the event of air raids. There is a special ambulance attached to the Isolation Hospital for cases of infectious disease.

HOME NURSING.

Nursing in the home is carried out by the Maidenhead and District Nursing Association, 3-5, Castle Hill, Maidenhead (*Tel.* Maidenhead 651), a full account of which has been given in this corresponding paragraph of previous Reports. The following is a summary of the work done during the year ended 31st March, 1941.

Superintendent :

Mrs. A. M. Pantoll, Queen's Nurse, Certified Midwife and certified Royal Sanitary Institute.

Nursing Staff :

Mrs. Glover, Queen's Nurse, Certified Midwife.

Miss Alderdill, Queen's Nurse, Certified Midwife.

Miss Stewart, Queen's Nurse, Certified Midwife.

Miss Armitage, Certified Midwife.

Miss Matten, Certified Midwife.

Miss Biset, Certified Midwife.

Mrs. Ramsey, Temporary Assistant Nurse.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1941.

Cases.

General (cases)	...	...	395	Ante-Natal Clinic	...	...	45
Midwifery (District)	...	...	62	*Old-Age Pensioners	...	...	7
Maternity (District)...	...	...	19	*Parish Relief	...	...	11
Midwifery cases (House)	...	...	62	*School Children	...	...	1
Maternity cases (House)	...	...	47	*Children under School age...	...	...	2
<hr/>							
			Total	...	...	...	651
<hr/>							
(* Nursed Free)							
			Previous year	...	...	...	624
<hr/>							

Attendances.

Ante-Natal Clinic	74
Sessions	12
New Patients	45

Number of Visits, 1940-41.

April	...	...	...	1021	October	...	...	...	1067
May	...	...	...	1056	November	...	...	...	1244
June	...	...	...	1011	December		...	...	1069
July	...	...	...	943	January	...	...	...	1205
August	...	...	...	939	February	...	...	...	957
September		...	...	807	March	...	...	...	1047
<hr/>									
				Total	...	...	...	...	12,366
<hr/>									
Previous year						...	...	...	12,914

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

In the Report for 1938 (pp. 42-44) a full list and general particulars of the various Treatment Centres and Clinics in operation were given and need not be repeated, as that work is being carried on without any material change.

CRAUFURD SICK BAY.

In consequence of the numerous cases of skin diseases and minor ailments occurring amongst the evacuee children, a " Sick Bay " was established at 24, Craufurd Rise (*Tel.* Maidenhead 2110) for the purpose of providing treatment for such as could not be satisfactorily dealt with

at home. This institution is under the charge of Sister Clarke (from Shirley Residential School, London), assisted by appropriate nursing and domestic staff.

The cases admitted during the year 1940 comprise :

Abdominal pain	1	Heart trouble	1
Abscesses	6	Impetigo	33
Adenitis of groin	1	Influenza colds and coughs	21
Anæmia	1	Injury to eye	1
Appendix	1	Injury to leg	2
Bee stings	1	Measles	1
Blepharitis	1	Night terrors	2
Blisters on hands and feet...	1	Observation	3
Burns on leg	1	Relaxed throat	1
Chilblains	3	Scabies	96
Chorea	3	Scalds	2
Constipation	1	Septic knee or leg	4
Debility	8	Shingles	1
Dermatitis	2	Sleeplessness	1
Diarrhoea	1	Sleep-walking	1
Dirty heads... ..	5	Sores	2
Ear trouble	4	Stomatitis	2
Enuresis	16	Swallowed button	1
Fractured leg	4	Tonsilitis	2
Fractured skull	1	Thread worms	2
Haematoma of leg	1		—
Total	242		

Cases from other Districts : 46.

Total number treated : 288.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

An Ante-Natal Clinic is held on the first Wednesday of the month (oftener if required), by Dr. Mary Bell, at 3-5, Castle Hill. The following is a summary of the work during 1940.

The Clinic was open on twelve occasions, at which 35 expectant mothers attended, making in all 59 attendances, or an average of 5 per session. At the time of writing this, attendance has almost doubled, for, on the nine occasions on which the Clinic has been open in 1941, 54 expectant mothers have made 93 attendances, which gives an average of just over 10 per session.

This Clinic, it should be noted, is in addition to the Ante- and Post-Natal Scheme by which expectant mothers are examined free of charge to themselves by the doctor of their choice. During 1940, 193 mothers availed themselves of this privilege in respect of which a total of £84 15s. 0d. was paid to local Medical Practitioners, £1 10s. 0d. to Midwives for compensation and £3 3s. 0d. for Specialist's fees.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

The following is a list of the Clinics held in connection with the School Medical Service at which local and evacuee children have equal facilities for treatment.

Dental.—Town Hall daily at 10 a.m. and at 2 p.m., except Saturday.

Eye.—"The Wilderness" every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Minor Ailments.—Town Hall at 9 a.m. every morning, including Saturday. Also at Alwyn Road School, 9—10 a.m., except Saturday.

Nose, Ear and Throat.—Maidenhead Hospital, time and date by arrangement.

Orthopaedic.—Maidenhead Hospital (Out-Patients' Department) every Friday at 2 p.m. Remedial Exercises on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 p.m.

Orthoptic (Squint) Clinic.—At "The Wilderness" on Thursdays, 9 a.m.

Speech and Breathing Clinic.—At Alwyn Road, Boyn Hill and Ellington Schools, Mondays and Thursdays. Mornings, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., afternoons, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Tuberculosis.—At "The Wilderness" on the fourth Monday of every month, at 1.30 p.m. (Dr. D. Kemp, Asst. County Tuberculosis Officer).

Child Guidance Clinic.—At St. Ives Hotel, Park Street. Psychiatric Sessions (Dr. Grace Calver): Every other Thursday, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Mental Test Sessions (Mrs. Oppenheimer): Every other Tuesday, 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Play Therapy Sessions (Miss S. Harnett): Fridays from 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Remedial Teaching Sessions (Miss C. J. Marmoy): Mondays and Wednesdays from 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m., also Fridays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon. Psychiatric Social Worker (Miss B. H. Robinson): Part-time for out-door work and attendance at Clinics.

Special Aural, etc., Clinic.—(For Evacuees.) Dr. A. G. Wells, at Ellington School, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 2 p.m.

Special Dental Clinic. (For Evacuees.) Mr. S. B. Newton at Ellington School, Thursdays and alternate Fridays, from 10.30 a.m.

HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES.

Details of the Hospitals and Nursing Homes in this neighbourhood will be found in the Report for 1938, pages 44-49. Up to the beginning of September no changes had taken place, but since then various modifications, owing to war conditions, have been introduced in the General Hospitals and some of the smaller Private Nursing Homes have been closed, but these have not caused any serious difficulties to the resident population.

The Maidenhead Borough Isolation Hospital serves the East Berks Districts and also the Borough of Windsor. Details of Staff, etc., were given in the Report for 1939 at pages 19-20.

Admissions.

The cases admitted during the year 1940 were :

<i>Districts.</i>			<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diphtheria.</i>	<i>Other Cases.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Maidenhead U.D.	...	...	36	30	37	103
Wokingham U.D.	...	...	14	9	2	25
Cookham R.D.	...	...	7	21	5	33
Easthampstead R.D.	...	...	18	22	3	43
Windsor R.D.	...	...	6	1	3	10
Wokingham R.D.	...	...	31	34	13	78
*Windsor U.D.	...	...	23	10	4	37
Total, 1940			135	127	67	329
,, 1939			90	150	29	269
,, 1938			138	137	50	325

* Including the following cases transferred from King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor :

<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>		<i>Other Cases.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
1	1	2	4	

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Expenditure for the Year ended 31st March, 1940.

Salaries and Wages—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Medical Superintendent	150	0	0			
Medical Attendance, Operations, etc. ...	188	14	0			
Nursing and Staff (including dress allowances)	1297	18	2			
Porters, Gardeners, Cleaners	613	6	8			
	<hr/>			2249	18	10
Superannuation—						
Employers' Contributions	79	0	7			
Annual Charge and Expenses	31	16	0			
National Insurance : Employers' Contribution	24	10	6			
	<hr/>			135	7	1
Bacteriologists' Fees				163	4	3
Drugs, Medicines and Appliances				363	2	6
Provisions				1050	19	1
Ambulance : Maintenance				140	9	10
Miscellaneous—						
Clothing, Bedding, etc.	67	7	0			
Disinfectants	78	4	0			
Printing, Stationery, etc.	46	1	5			
Telephones	10	5	7			
Air-Raid Precautions	20	0	4			
	<hr/>			221	18	4
Buildings and Grounds, etc.—						
Repairs and Maintenance	183	7	11			
Rates, Taxes and Insurance	188	14	9			
Fuel, Light and Cleaning Materials ...	555	4	2			
Furniture and Ironmongery... ..	53	5	5			
Depot and Establishment Charges ...	48	1	1			
	<hr/>			1028	13	4
				<hr/>		
				5353	13	3
Loan Charges—						
Principal	649	14	8			
Interest	573	8	2			
	<hr/>			1223	2	10
				<hr/>		
Total for 1940				£6576	16	1
„ 1939				£5962	9	6
„ 1938				£6049	11	0

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

(i) The Berks County Council is the Local Supervising Authority for Midwives. Apart from midwives attached to Institutions there is only one private midwife in active practice in the Borough.

(ii) THE MATERNITY SERVICES OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY include a Welfare Centre conducted by Dr. E. Mary Bell at "The Wilderness," Cookham Road, an account of which is given below, an Ante-Natal Clinic conducted at 3-5, Castle Hill, and a scheme by which all non-insured expectant mothers are examined by their own doctor as frequently as need be. The details of this latter scheme, which includes post-natal as well as ante-natal examinations, have appeared in previous Reports (see Report 1938, page 25).

(iii) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN is provided by various local agencies, an account of which will be found in the Report for 1938 at pages 51-52.

(iv) HEALTH VISITING, together with the work connected with the School Medical Service, is undertaken by three whole-time qualified nurses, and a fourth was added to the staff in September, 1939, to cope with the additional duties consequent upon the influx of evacuees.

(v) CHILD LIFE PROTECTION and the duties connected therewith is undertaken by the Health Visitors, as described in the Report for 1938 at page 53.

The following is a summary of the work for 1940.

HEALTH VISITING.

Four whole-time Health Visitors are employed, who also act as School Nurses, etc. A description of the work done by them in this connection was given in the Report for 1932, at page 42.

The following is an abstract from Form M.C.W.96 relating to the foregoing services.

Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :—

- (a) To expectant mothers : First visits, 28. Total visits, 37.
- (b) To children under 1 year of age : First visits, 305. Total visits, 1,347.
- (c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years : Total visits, 1,968.
- (d) The total attendances at the Welfare Centre during 1940 were :

Children under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	2,809
Children between 1 and 5 years of age	...	...	...	...	2,350

These included 228 children under 1 year of age, which represents 45 per cent. of the 510 total births ; and 31 between 1 and 5 years who attended the Centre for the first time.

At the end of the year there were in attendance at the Centre :

Children under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	133
Children between 1 and 5 years of age	...	...	...	...	419

Free meals are not given at the Centre, but milk is supplied free of cost at home, through the customary milk purveyor, to nursing and expectant mothers and to debilitated children for periods of one month at a time, or longer if necessary. The quantity so supplied up to 30th June, 1940, when the Government Scheme came into operation, was 1,299 gallons. Vouchers are given in suitable cases to mothers enabling them to obtain dried milk and other baby foods at a reduced price from the local retailers. This service has been extended to include evacuee mothers and children.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The Medical Officer of Health is nominated as the person to whom notices and communications relating to the reception of children for reward should be addressed. Visiting of the homes where children are so received is carried out by the four Health Visitors, who visit regularly at least once every three months, or oftener as occasion requires. The results of these visits are recorded and reported at the meetings of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

There are 13 Homes in Maidenhead where children are kept for payment and the number of children so kept is about 27. Each Home is visited regularly once a quarter and additional visits are paid as required.

Administration (Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 206 to 220).

(a) Number of persons receiving children for reward on the Register					
at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	13
(b) Number of children on the Register :					
(1) At the end of the year	...	...	...	...	27
(2) Who died during the year	...	...	...	...	0
(3) On whom inquests were held during the year	...	...	...	...	0
(c) Number of Infant Protection Visitors holding appointments under					
Section 209 (2) at the end of the year who were :					
(1) Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	4
(2) Female, other than Health Visitor	...	...	...	...	0
(3) Male	...	...	...	...	0
Legal proceedings taken during the year	...	...	...	...	None

(iv) DENTAL, ORTHOPAEDIC, ETC., TREATMENT. In this connection there is nothing to add to the description of the arrangements that appeared in the Report for 1938 (page 54). On account of lack of accommodation it has not been found possible to extend dental treatment to the mothers attending the Centre.

Cases requiring Orthopædic treatment are referred to the local branch of the Wingfield-Morris Orthopædic Hospital, which is held in the Out-Patient Department of the Maidenhead Hospital weekly, on Fridays at 2 p.m.

In previous Reports comment has been made upon the inadequacy and inconvenience of the premises at present used for Welfare work and Clinics, these being, in fact, the "temporary accommodation" provided at the end of the last war. After much negotiation and many set-backs a scheme to provide a Municipal Health Centre worthy of the activities envisaged and adequate for present as well as future needs, was completed in 1939. By the irony of fate permission to proceed with the work at a cost of approximately £10,000 was received from the Government Departments concerned on the 4th of September—the day after War was declared. Needless to say, that Scheme is now abandoned, but in its place a modified Scheme substituted, by which the building known as "The Wilderness," in Cookham Road, is to be adapted to house the whole of the Health Department, together with the School Medical Service, Clinics, etc.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of this district has been described in detail in previous Reports (*see* Report 1938, page 55). In regard to both quantity and quality this supply maintains a high standard. Frequent samples are taken for bacteriological analysis (about twice a week) and these have proved uniformly satisfactory during the past year.

Extensions of the service are shown below.

		<i>Connections</i>		<i>Total at</i>
		<i>Existing</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>end of</i>
		<i>1939</i>	<i>1940</i>	<i>1940</i>
Maidenhead (North Section)	...	4,425	7	4,432
Maidenhead (South Section)	...	2,373	1	2,374
		—	—	—
Totals	... ..	6,798	8	6,806
		—	—	—

The Company, which is a private one, derives its powers from an Act of 1875, and several subsequent Provisional Orders. The area of distribution covers the Borough of Maidenhead and practically the whole of the surrounding Rural District of Cookham. The population so served is approximately 34,000 persons.

RAINFALL.

The total rainfall taken at Pond House reservoir for 1940 was 24.57 inches ; for 1939, 26.52 inches ; for 1938, 18.03 inches.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

SEWERAGE SCHEME.

In spite of war-time difficulties the re-construction and extension of the Borough sewers is proceeding (*see* Report 1939, pages 24-25), and several sections have been completed. There are, so far as can be ascertained, about 1,200 cesspools in existence in the area and at least half of these could be abolished when the modified sewerage scheme is completed. To date, about 180 connections have been made, leaving some 430 houses that could be connected as the work proceeds. A recommendation is before the Council to the effect that six months' notice will be given to owners of property on the line of completed sewers to change over, as after that period cesspool emptying by the Council's staff will cease. Certain financial arrangements will be made to enable property owners to meet the cost by payment in instalments.

Cesspool emptying is becoming more and more difficult on account of shortage of labour and war-time restrictions, and the abolition of a considerable number of these "conveniences" which are now-a-days an anachronism in an urban district, will be a welcome relief to an already overloaded service.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

COLLECTION OF REFUSE.

The collection of house refuse continues to be done by a fleet of four S. & D. freighters, an average of approximately 120 tons being handled each week.

A system of trade refuse removal at a nominal charge was inaugurated in 1939.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

The whole of the house refuse continues to be disposed of by contract arrangement with the Agricultural and Public Contractors Limited, 90, Gower Street, London, W.C.1 (*Tel.* Euston 5457), who after salvaging saleable material pulverise the remainder and compost it with crude sewage sludge for the production of agricultural fertilizer under the Sams Process Patent No. 451.885. This system of disposal is now proving a success.

Offensive trade waste is disposed of in like manner, but innocuous matter is dumped on land at the sewage disposal works.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

This service continues to present great difficulties and to be the source of considerable expenditure. Three 1,000 gallon motor vacuum tanks are continuously employed on this work, which has increased considerably as a result of the evacuation scheme.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Following is the Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year ended 31st December, 1940.

Guildhall, Maidenhead.

January, 1941.

To J. J. Paterson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

I present herewith my Report for the year ended 31st December, 1940. The summary does not include notices served and work carried out in connection with the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925, the Amendment Regulations, 1932, and the Housing Act, 1936, for which see Special Report at the end.

SUMMARY.

Visits and Re-visits to premises	...	...	...	...	...	4,094
Number of Formal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	37
„ „ Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	463
„ „ Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	424
Complaints received and attended to	...	...	...	...	...	260
Drains tested with water	...	...	...	...	...	21
Drains passed after examination (sewer connections, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	10

Nature and Number of Nuisances dealt with :

Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Choked drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Damp premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Defective and insufficient cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
„ Chimney-stacks	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ Water storage cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Insufficient drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
„ Eaves, gutters and stackpipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
„ Floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ Flushing cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
„ Grates	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
„ Plaster (walls and ceilings)	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
„ Lavatory basins	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Soil pipes and ventilating shafts	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ Water service pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ Windows and skylights	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Dirty walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
„ Tenants	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ Water-closet chambers	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Foul and defective waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Insufficient Light to rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Ventilation to rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ Refuse Receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
„ Water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Leaky roofs and fillets	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
„ Streams and ditches	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Conversions of Tipper closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Unpaved and insanitary yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Urinals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Van dwellers, nuisances arising from	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Verminous houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Notification to Water Co., <i>re</i> waste of water	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Public and private Library books disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Rooms cleansed (walls stripped, ceilings whitewashed and paint-work cleansed after infectious disease)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Rooms disinfected after—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
School Exculsion Notices sent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56

LIST OF ARTICLES STEAM DISINFECTED AT THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Articles of Bedding	...	110	Rugs	...	...	...	480
Blankets	...	...	Cushions	...	...	...	16
Bolsters and Pillows	...	207	Drums of Dressing	...	...	...	26
Bundles of Bedding	...	54	Mattresses	...	...	...	265
Clothing (bundles and articles)	...	...	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	33
	...	91					

BAKEHOUSES.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Contraventions of Factories Act discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
„ „ „ remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
„ „ Public Health Acts discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ „ remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

CINEMAS.

No. of Premises	...	...	2	Nuisances discovered	Nil
No. of Inspections	...	...	5		

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Contraventions of Bye-laws discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number on Register—							
Wholesale producers	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Retail producers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Retail purveyors	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Retailers (Milkshops, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Certificates of Registration granted to—							
Retail purveyors	...	...	...	...	...	1 (transfer)	

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

Dealer's Bottling Licence—Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...					1
Distributor's Licence to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk (renewed)	...						3
Supplementary Licence to sell Pasteurised Milk (renewed)	...						1
Contraventions of the above Order discovered	...	...	...				2
„ „ „ remedied	...	...	...				2
Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926—							
Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Contraventions of Public Health Acts—							
Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	87

Eight samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk submitted to the National Institute for Research in Dairying, Reading, for examination for tubercle bacilli were found to be negative.

FACTORIES.

No. on Register—							
Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
„ without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
<i>No. of Inspections</i>							
Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
„ without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
<i>Defects found :</i>							
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Unreasonable temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Inadequate ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ineffective drainage of floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

MAIDENHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

27

Sanitary Conveniences insufficient	4
„ „ unsuitable or defective	27
„ „ not separate for the sexes	1
Other offences	13

Defects Remedied :

Want of cleanliness	19
Inadequate ventilation	1
Sanitary Conveniences insufficient	4
„ „ unsuitable or defective	27
„ „ not separate for the sexes	1
Means of escape in case of fire, provided	6
Other offences	13

FOOD PREMISES.

No. of Inspections	371
---------------------------	-----

Defects discovered :

Dirty walls and ceilings	16
Dirty food stores and cupboards	2
Insufficient and defective refuse receptacles	5
Insufficient means of ventilation	2
Other defects	44

Defects Remedied :

Dirty walls and ceilings	16
Dirty food stores and cupboards	2
Insufficient and defective refuse receptacles	5
Insufficient means of ventilation	2
Other defects	44

Contraventions of Meat Regulations and Public Health Acts—

Discovered	17
Remedied	17

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

No. on Register	7
No. of Inspections	18
No. of Nuisances discovered	6
„ „ remedied	6

LICENCES FOR SLAUGHTERMEN.

Licences granted to Slaughtermen under the Slaughter of Animals

Act, 1933	5
Licences renewed	30

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

One hundred and sixty-two applications were received for advice in baiting and ridding premises of rats and mice and, as in previous years, every effort was made to co-operate with the occupiers in ridding their premises of rodents.

SHOP PREMISES.

Number of Shops on Register	...	...	...	...	...	656
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	302
Contraventions of Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928	...	...				7
„ „ Public Health Acts discovered	...	...				26
„ „ „ „ „ remedied	...	...				24
Statutory Forms not displayed	...	...	...	...	...	3

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Contraventions discovered :

Lack of sufficient ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ means of heating	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ washing facilities	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ suitable accommodation for meals	...	...	...	...	...	1

Notices complied with :

Suitable and sufficient means of ventilation provided	...	...				1
„ „ „ „ heating installed	...	...				6
„ „ „ sanitary conveniences provided	...	...				1
„ „ „ washing accommodation provided	...	...				1
Suitable provision made for the taking of meals	...	...	...	...	...	1

(Signed) W. E. HARDING,

Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

The record of work done under the Housing Acts, etc., during the past year is as follows :—

1. *Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—*
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 170
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 397
 - (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925, and Amendment Regulations, 1932 ... 7
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 11
 - (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation Nil
 - (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 7
2. *Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... 28
3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—*
 - A. *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :*
 - (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... 4
 - (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :
 - (a) By Owners ... 4
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... Nil
 - B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :*
 - (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 22
 - (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :
 - (a) By Owners ... 20
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... Nil

c. *Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	<i>Nil</i>

4. *Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding.*

Immediately following the heavy air-raids during the latter part of the year, a large number of persons were officially evacuated to Maidenhead and, in addition, a considerable number of persons from the bombed areas found accommodation in the town.

As a result of this temporary increase in population a number of cases of overcrowding arose, but by rearrangement of accommodation and with the helpful co-operation of the Chief Billeting Officer the more serious cases were abated.

In some instances, where the number of persons in a house was only slightly in excess of the permitted number, action has been deferred until the general congestion of accommodation is relieved.

CENTRAL SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

On the 15th January the Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) Order, 1940, came into operation, after which it became illegal to slaughter livestock at private slaughter-houses, and the scheme for the centralised slaughtering of all livestock under the control of the Ministry of Food was introduced.

The slaughter-house at 84, High Street, was taken for the purpose and plans of alterations and improvements were prepared by the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Works and Buildings.

The alterations were eventually put in hand and, although they have not yet been completed, the following improvements have been effected, namely, additional artificial lighting, new floors to slaughter-house, rendering of walls of slaughter-house, new hanging rails, and repairs to floor of hanging room.

This slaughter-house, which was originally constructed in connection with a butcher's shop, was not intended for use on such an extensive scale as the present scheme necessitates, but it must be remembered that it has been adapted for use during the war and serves the purpose required.

All offal, guts and condemned meat are removed by contractors to the Ministry of Food, and, although the general arrangement works satisfactorily, transport difficulties and breakdowns have on occasions caused delay in collection, with the result that nuisances have arisen at the slaughterhouse.

In accordance with the Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) (No.2) Order, 1940, dated 19th October, 1940, (S.R. & O. 1940, No. 1856) of the Ministry of Food, and the Ministry of Health Circular 2218, all meat condemned is treated with an approved colouring agent.

Careful inspection of every carcase is carried out and as the slaughtering takes place at all time depending upon the arrival of the animals, this involves attendance at the slaughter-house late at night, as well as every Sunday. When a heavy consignment has arrived the work is often not finished until past midnight. The figures given below indicate the unusual extent of this inspection and the fact that every carcase is examined by a Sanitary Inspector who holds the qualifying Certificate for the inspection of Meat and Other Foods, ensures that none but sound carcases are passed out of the slaughter-house. As this involves more than the two Maidenhead Inspectors could reasonably undertake in addition to their other normal duties, an arrangement has been made with the Cookham Rural District for one or other of their Sanitary Inspectors who are similarly qualified to assist in regular turn. This is an equitable arrangement, as there is now no slaughtering in the Cookham area, except a very occasional casual, and most of the meat from the Maidenhead slaughter-house is distributed in the Maidenhead and Cookham areas.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

Beasts ...	...	...	1,887	Pigs ...	...	...	773
Calves	...	...	767	Sheep ...	...	...	9,714

UN SOUND FOOD.

The undermentioned foodstuffs were condemned and surrendered, after being examined and found to be unfit for human consumption.

ENTIRE CARCASSES AND OFFAL.	<i>Tuberculosis.</i>		<i>Other Causes.</i>		<i>Total Weight.</i>			
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>tons.</i>	<i>ct.</i>	<i>qrs. lbs.</i>
		<i>lbs.</i>		<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>			
Beasts	22	12,704	3	1,872	14,576	(6 10 0 16)	
Calves	...	1	149	—	—	149	(1 1 9)	
Pigs	1	104	26	1,480	1,584	(14 0 16)	
Sheep	—	—	4	161	161	(1 1 21)	

PARTS OF CARCASSES.

Beasts ...	...	24	3,246	11	335	3,581	(1 11 3 25)
Calves	...	—	—	—	—	—	()
Pigs ...	...	6	120	8	131	251	(2 0 27)
Sheep ...	...	—	—	8	77	77	(2 21)

ORGANS.

Beasts ...	...	398	6,320	464	4,808	11,128	(4 19 1 12)
Calves	...	2	10	1	4	14	(14)
Pigs ...	...	13	46	52	196	242	(2 0 18)
Sheep ...	...	—	—	486	1,045	1,045	(9 1 9)

Total weight ... 14 12 3 20

OTHER FOODS. *lbs.*

Frozen Ox Livers	1 box	32	Cheese Spread ...	5 cartons
Frozen Pigs' Livers	2 boxes	90	Eggs ...	49
Frozen Lambs' Livers		204	Rabbits ...	147 cases
Black Currants ...	...	1120	Rabbits ...	14
Cooking Fat ...	1 case	50	Shrimps ...	2 gallons
Cod Fillets ...	...	112	Tinned Food ...	62 tins
Haddocks ...	1 case	70	Winkles ...	1 bushel
Herrings ...	1 case	42		
Kippers ...	5 cases	60		

— *cwt. qrs. lbs.*

1,780 (15 3 16)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

IMMUNISATION.

In April a commencement was made with the immunisation for Diphtheria and for that purpose arrangements were made with the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service, Oxford, to undertake this work at the Public Elementary Schools. A preliminary survey of the children at the Boyn Hill Schools showed that 10.7 per cent. were Schick-negative and 89.3% Schick-positive; in other words, about 90% of Maidenhead school-children are susceptible to diphtheria. On re-Schick testing after immunisation with two doses of Alum-Precipitated Toxoid, namely, 0.1 c.c. and 0.3 c.c., after at least one month's interval, it was found that 98.9% were negative; that is to say, were protected against diphtheria, and the few who remained positive, *i.e.*, 1.1% were given a

third dose of 0.5 c.c. A.P.T. In all, 1,378 out of 2,675 (51%) children on the school registers were immunised in the course of this first round of the schools and also 260 out of an estimated number of 1,400 of children under school age. Since then an Immunisation Clinic has been opened at "The Wilderness," Cookham Road, every Saturday morning at 10 a.m., when from 50 to 100 children (mostly under school age) are dealt with in the manner described. These facilities, it may be mentioned, are equally available for evacuee as well as for local children.

SCABIES.

One of the most troublesome ailments consequent upon evacuation is Scabies. Owing to the close contact in which evacuated children and local children live in many of the billets, the infestation soon spreads, nor is it confined to the children of school age, for many adults as well as pre-school children are frequently affected. Unless all the affected persons in the household are treated simultaneously, those who are cleared are soon re-infected and the position becomes as bad as ever. Again, it is of little use dealing with the persons only, the bedding and at least the inner garments must be disinfected, otherwise there is a recurrence in a very short time. In one notorious household involving 14 persons, the process of treating the persons, disinfecting and renewing bedding, clothing, etc., was carried out on four separate occasions at great trouble and expense the cause of all this trouble being the husband, who, though heavily infested, obstinately refused to undergo any form of treatment, although complete arrangements were made for this to be done at such times and in such place as would not interfere with his daily work. In the end, a solution was found by the wife obtaining a Separation Order in the local Court on this and other grounds.

In pursuance of the policy outlined above, as soon as a case comes to the notice of the Health Department, enquiry is made at the house, contacts are examined and bedding, clothing, etc., is removed for disinfection. Only occasionally is there a recurrence and that usually when a young adult member of the family is away at work and either misses or refuses examination and treatment, or again, a child may return to London for a week-end and become reinfested.

The only way to deal radically with this ailment would be to extend the term "verminous" in Section 65 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (Cleansing of Verminous Persons and Clothing) to cover not only lice, bugs, fleas, etc., but also parasitic diseases such as scabies. It is doubtful if compulsory notification would be an advantage, as sufficient information

as to the occurrence of cases can be obtained through the Schools, Health Visitors, Sanitary Inspectors, and other Public Health channels, and comparatively few apply to a doctor for treatment.

The main points in control of the ailment are the tracing of contacts, the disinfestation of articles likely to carry the infestation such as vests, pants, socks, woollen gloves, mufflers, as well as bed-clothing, and most important of all, the simultaneous and *compulsory treatment* of all the inmates of the house who are infected.

See list of articles disinfected at Isolation Hospital which is set out in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

The usual statistics relating to notifiable infectious diseases are set out in the tables below :—

TABLE I.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1940.
(other than Tuberculosis.)

<i>Disease.</i>					<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	10 (3)	7	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	30 (3)	30	2
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers)	...	...	...	...	(5 4)	1	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	8 (2)	2	0
Measles	...	...	...	...	266 (29)	2	0
Malaria	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	13 (9)	0	2
Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Polio-myelitis	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	4 (1)	2	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	39 (10)	36	0
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1	0	0

Brackets () indicate cases that occurred in institutions and hospitals ; they are included in the totals given.

TABLE II.

AGE IN YEARS OF NOTIFIED CASES IN 1940.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Years</i>	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	35-	65+
Cerebro-spinal													
Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	2	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	2	1	15	5	1	3	3	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1
Encephalitis Lethargica		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
*Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	3	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	6	3	15	6	3	4	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Ages have not all been reported.

TABLE III.

LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1936-1940.

<i>Disease.</i>					<i>1936.</i>	<i>1937.</i>	<i>1938.</i>	<i>1939.</i>	<i>1940.</i>
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	1	10
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	37	15	24	51	30
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	0
Encephalitis Lethargica		...	...	...	0	0	0	0	1
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	0	3	0	2	5
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	4	8
Malaria	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
*Measles	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	266
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		...	...	...	1	1	1	1	0
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	3	8	6	10	13
Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	1	2	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	0	2	10	3	4
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	45	12	23	20	39
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
*Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	2	1

* Not notifiable until 1939.

TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Preventive of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution). These requirements are now included in Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease, whether the cases have been notified or not, during the current year are set out in the table below :—

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pul'y.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pul'y.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „ ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
15—25 „ ...	3	4	—	—	—	2	—	—
25—35 „ ...	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
35—45 „ ...	4	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
45—55 „ ...	3	2	—	—	3	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	2	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
65 and over ...	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i> ...	17	9	—	—	10	6	1	—

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—*Nil*.

OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

There were 48 deaths from cancer (20 males, 28 females) during the past year. In the previous year there were 49 deaths (18 males and 33 females). Calculated per 1,000 of population, the Cancer Death Rate for 1940 is 1.71 ; while for the previous year it was 2.01. The facilities provided by the neighbouring hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There was no notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum this year. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

Amongst the other and less usual notifiable infectious diseases, there are to be noted for the past year the following cases : Ten cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever, of which 7 were removed to Hospital and 2 died. Five cases of Enteric (Typhoid) Fever, 4 of which occurred in the General Hospital ; there were no deaths. One case of Encephalitis Lethargica (Sleepy Sickness), which was removed to Hospital, and there died.

Deaths from Other Causes :—

Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unusual or Excessive Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

POPULATION.

For the year 1940 the Registrar-General gives the figure 8,321, to represent the mid-year population upon which Birth and Death Rates, etc., are calculated.

The population as enumerated at Census periods was :

1901	...	...	3,551
1911	...	...	4,353
1921	...	...	4,475
1931	...	...	7,294 after extension of the Borough.

The estimated population for 1939 was 7,546.

BIRTHS.

This year the Registrar-General has supplied two sets of figures to represent the Births attributable to this District, (a) the smaller for the purpose of calculating the local Birth Rate ; and (b) the larger for calculating Infant and Maternal Mortalities. These are given in the columns marked (a) and (b) respectively in the following Table.

BIRTHS TABLE..				1940			
				<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>	
				(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Legitimate Births	...	...	...	64	65	58	60
Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	1	1	3	3
Total Live Births	...	...	...	65	66	61	63
Total Still Births	...	...	...	3		2	
Total Registered Births	...	...	...	68		63	
(Live and Still)							

The Total Birth Rate (Live and Still) works out at 15.76 per 1,000 population and of the Live Birth Rate (Live Births only) at 15.16 per 1,000 of population. The Live Birth Rate for the past year was 12.99.

DEATHS.

The net number of deaths attributable to this District is 158, comprising 77 males and 81 females. The net Death Rate works out at 19.01, which, multiplied by the comparability factor (0.73) gives a Standard Death Rate of 13.88. For the previous year the net Death Rate was 15.74, while the Standard Rate was 11.33.

INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY.

For the year 1940 there were 5 deaths of infants under one year of age. Of these, 1 male and 1 female were illegitimate and the other 3 were legitimate males. These 5 infant deaths out of a total of 129 live births gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 38.76 per 1,000 births, as compared with a rate of 39.60 in the previous year. In addition, there were 5 Still Births, all legitimate. There was one death from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no deaths from maternal causes this year.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

The Sanitary Staff consists of one full-time Sanitary Inspector, who is also Borough Surveyor, namely, Mr. R. R. Hole, and one full-time Assistant Sanitary Inspector, namely, Mr. T. F. Hinde, who is now on military service. Mr. A. Swan was appointed Assistant Sanitary Inspector in March, 1941, to fill the temporary vacancy. There are two clerical assistants employed in the office.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

A full list of the Adoptive Acts, Bye-Laws, etc., in force in the Borough was given in the Report for 1938 at page 87.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The laboratory facilities are the same for this as for the other Districts in the combination and have been described under appropriate headings in previous Reports.

SWABS, ETC.

Of morbid specimens sent by the local medical practitioners, the following were examined and reported upon by the Clinical Research Association, London :

<i>Material.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	2	56	58
Sputum for Tubercle, Blood for Typhoid and other Specimens	2	5	7
	—	—	—
	4	61	65
	—	—	—

From the 1st January, 1941, this work will be undertaken by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service, School of Pathology, South Parks Road, Oxford (*Tel.* Oxford 47884/5).

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, samples of milk are taken by the Police, and of other food stuffs and drugs by Inspectors of the County Weights and Measures Department.

Of the former 11 samples were taken, one of which was low in milk fat and one was low in solids not fat. Of the latter, the following samples were taken :

Cream of Tartar	1	Tinned Beetroot	1
Sal Volatile	1	Tinned Pilchard	1
Sweet Spirits of Nitre	1	Tinned Tomatoes	2

These proved genuine.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There is a St. John Ambulance operating in the district which is in charge of Dr. Smith (Wokingham), who is Divisional Surgeon for the Brigade. It is manned by different volunteer drivers and nurses each day, the women workers being organised by Miss Grenside. The Ambulance is kept at Messrs. Brimblecombes', Eddystone Garage, Finchampstead Road, Wokingham. (Telephone No. Wokingham 299.)

HOME NURSING, TREATMENT CLINICS,
HOSPITALS, ETC.

These facilities, which are adequate for the normal needs of the District, remain the same as described in the Report for 1938 at pages 88-90.

WATER SUPPLY.

This has been described in previous Reports. The main supply is from the Mid-Wessex Water Company. There are about 80 private wells more or less in use in the Borough.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A general description of the re-constructed Sewerage System was given in the Report for 1930 (page 80) and various extensions and minor alterations have been commented upon from year to year in this paragraph. During the past year, one house formerly drained to a septic tank installation, has been connected to the sewer. There are at present approximately 68 premises which adjoin a sewer and could be connected without difficulty should the occasion arise (see also subsequent paragraph on "Public Cleansing").

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The well-established policy of connecting privies or pail-closets to the water carriage system whenever occasion arises continues to be pursued, although the number annually so converted is now comparatively small, as the following statement shows: In 1939, out of 2,469 houses, 2,390 had water closets drained to cesspool or sewer and 79 had pail (earth) closets. Of the latter, 3 were abolished in 1940, leaving 76 still to be dealt with.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

A brief description of the Wet and Dry Scavenging systems was given in the corresponding paragraph of the Report for 1935 (pages 76-77). As the methods of collection and disposal remain the same for the year under review there is no need to repeat this information.

Cesspools are emptied as required by the Council's own apparatus and workmen without charge where no public sewer is available, but otherwise a nominal charge is made when the premises are within 100 feet of a sewer.

The extension of sewers has been commented upon from time to time (see paragraphs entitled "Drainage and Sewerage" in previous Reports especially 1930, page 80 and subsequent Reports). The practical outcome of this policy is shown by the following figures:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Cesspools in use.</i>			<i>Year.</i>	<i>Cesspools in use.</i>		
1930	645	1936	...	...	241
1931	445	1937	...	...	228
1932	357	1938	...	...	222
1933	278	1939	...	...	197
1934	256	1940	...	...	196
1935	253				

Following are particulars of the year's working :—

WET SCAVENGING.

The motor-vacuum cesspool emptier is employed, as a rule, on ten days a month, the number of cesspools emptied being about 90, an average of 9 per day. The cesspool contents are disposed of by being discharged into a convenient manhole in the sewerage system. Most of the premises drained to cesspools are on “ private ” roads which are not sewered.

The figures for 1940 are : The number of cesspool emptyings 1,034 and the quantity removed 966,400 gallons ; and for the previous year (1939), 1,038 emptyings and 1,001,750 gallons, an average of 970 gallons per cesspool.

DRY SCAVENGING.

Collection of house refuse is carried out weekly by an S.D. refuse vehicle. Trade refuse is collected by the same vehicle by special arrangement with the trader.

Unusable refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Tan House Meadow. Useful waste is collected from houses, business and other premises, and is also extracted from refuse at the tip. It is then sorted and baled at the Council's Barkham Road Depot. Waste food is deposited by householders in dustbins placed in the streets. It is collected three times per week by the Council's lorry and is used at the pig farm.

The main particulars for the three years ended 31st March, are :

		<i>1940-41</i>		<i>1939-40</i>		<i>1938-39</i>
Number of loads collected	...	1,177	...	1,242	...	1,276
Cubic Yards collected	...	8,239	...	8,694	...	8,932

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following is the Sanitary Inspector's Report for the year ended 31st December, 1940.

Town Hall, Wokingham.

To Dr. J. J. Paterson,

Medical Officer of Health.

The following premises used in connection with the preparation or sale of foods are licensed or registered in the Borough :—

Dairies, Cowsheds or Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	20
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	11

All these premises were regularly inspected and were found to be, in the main, well conducted.

The following tabular statement shows the number and nature of inspections carried out, with the result of such inspections :—

Number of premises inspected...	...	...	...	...	...	215
„ „ inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	648
„ „ complaints received and investigated	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ „ nuisances discovered as results of complaints	...	...	...	...	...	30
„ „ Notices served :						
Informal	...	...	...	...	...	3
Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	0
Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ premises on which nuisances were abated	...	...	...	...	...	37

Nature and Number of Nuisances abated :

As to drains and cesspools, water closets, sinks, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	17
„ „ drains connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ Water laid on to sinks (existing)	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ Flushing cisterns provided to existing water closets	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ Earth closets to water closets	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Deficient or impure water	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Water laid on	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ other Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of inspections of factories	...	...	...	...	...	24
„ „ defects found and remedied	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ inspections of bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	17
„ „ defects found and remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ houses fumigated	...	...	...	...	...	36

A copy of Statement of Rainfall at Wokingham in 1940 is appended.

(Signed) ROLAND R. HOLE,

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.

RAINFALL AT WOKINGHAM IN 1940.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Depth in inches</i>	<i>Greatest fall in 24 hours. Depth in inches</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of days with</i>	
				<i>.01 or more</i>	<i>.04 or more</i>
January ...	2.15	.76	26th	9	6
February	1.90	.24	18th	16	13
March ...	2.59	.62	13th	15	10
April ...	1.87	1.04	26th	16	10
May ...	1.10	.45	22nd	8	6
June ...	.95	.45	23rd	6	3
July ...	2.06	.33	6th	17	13
August ...	.22	.13	9th	4	2
September	1.22	.40	19th	8	6
October ...	2.93	.57	16th	17	16
November	6.72	1.28	3rd	18	17
December	.94	.24	15th	7	6
	24.65			141	108

COMPARABLE FIGURES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total Rainfall in inches.</i>				<i>*Number of Rainy Days.</i>		
1939	24.67	...	...	...	159
1938	19.05	...	...	...	137
1937	29.42	...	...	...	162
1936	28.58	...	...	...	171
Average for 40 years	26.12	...	...	...	174

* i.e. a rainfall of 0.01 inch or more.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

Twenty-three inspections were made under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934. Three contraventions were discovered and have since been remedied.

CAMPING SITES.

There are at present no sites in the Borough licensed as Camping Sites under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Applications for licence were submitted in respect of two plots in Stanley Road. Both applications were refused and the caravans and sheds situated on the plots in question were removed.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action is called for in this District in regard to Smoke Abatement under the Act of 1926.

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHS.

A description of the excellent (privately owned) Swimming Bath and Children's Pool was given in the corresponding paragraph in the Report for 1937, at page 95. The same amenities and facilities were available during the year under review:

SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

There are no conditions to which attention should be called for immediate consideration, but the following matters should be borne in mind for action when the war emergency is over :

1. To prepare a Clearance Scheme to deal with the Rose Street area and certain other individual unfit houses in other parts of the town.

2. To compel the provision of regulation dustbins throughout the town.

3. To require the provision of water flushing apparatus to all water closets.

4. To require the laying on of adequate water supplies to houses at present drawing water from private wells which are insufficient for modern requirements.

HOUSING.

There is little to add to what appeared in this paragraph in the Report for the previous year.

Inspection of dwelling houses has been carried on as far as possible, and essential repairs insisted upon by informal action.

The number of houses at present owned by the Borough Council is 79.

Number of houses erected during the year 1940 :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	...	1
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :		
(1) By the Local Authority	... ..	<i>Nil</i>
(2) By other bodies or persons	... ..	<i>Nil</i>

1. *Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	43
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	... ..	67
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925, and Amendment Regulations, 1932	... ..	12
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	... ..	31
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation		14
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ..	17

2. *Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	27
---	-----	----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—*

A. <i>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936 :</i>	<i>Nil</i>
B. <i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts :</i>	<i>Nil</i>
C. <i>Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :</i>	<i>Nil</i>
D. <i>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936</i>	<i>Nil</i>

4. *Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding.*

Although the town is very full by reason of official and unofficial evacuees in addition to the military, it is not thought that any serious overcrowding has taken place. Contact is maintained between the Billeting Officer and the Public Health Department, and action has been taken where necessary to relieve a few cases which have occurred.

MILK SUPPLY.

The position with regard to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops is shown in the following tabular statement.

Number on Register :

Wholesale Producers	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Retail Producers	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

				<i>Tuberculin</i>		<i>Pasteu-</i>	
				<i>Tested.</i>	<i>Accredited.</i>	<i>rised.</i>	
No. of Producers licensed	...	...		2	4	—	
„ „ Retailers	...	...		5	1		1
„ „ Distributors	...	...		1	—		1
„ „ Registered Dairy Farms	...	...	...	...	...		12
Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :							
Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Contraventions of Public Health Acts :							
Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	21

Result of analysis of Milk samples will be found in the paragraph on “ Laboratory Facilities.”

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

No licences were issued in respect of the five slaughterhouses in the Borough, general slaughtering being now carried out at Ministry of Food Regional establishments.

Periodic visits have been made to butchers’ shops and all “ cottagers’ pigs ” slaughtered under licence issued by the Ministry of Food have been inspected.

Fish stores are clean and well kept.

The 11 bakehouses in the Borough are all well kept and regularly lime-washed. It was not necessary to serve any formal notice with regard to food premises.

Registration of premises under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, has been made.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

TABLE I.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR, 1940.
(other than Tuberculosis.)

<i>Disease.</i>					<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	2	2	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	10 (8)	10	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	9 (4)	0	0
Malaria	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Measles	...	...	...	...	206 (5)	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	1 (1)	0	0
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	7	0	2
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	21 (1)	14	0
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	3	0	0

The figures in brackets () refer to cases occurring in Institutions, and are included in the total.

TABLE II.
AGE IN YEARS OF NOTIFIED CASES, 1940.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Years</i>	<i>0-</i>	<i>1-</i>	<i>2-</i>	<i>3-</i>	<i>4-</i>	<i>5-</i>	<i>10-</i>	<i>15-</i>	<i>20-</i>	<i>35-</i>	<i>45-</i>	<i>65+</i>
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	1	-	7	2	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	-
Measles	3	14	9	17	17	135	13	4	2	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	1	-	1
Scarlet Fever	-	2	-	2	2	11	-	1	1	1	-
Whooping Cough	...	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE III.

LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1936-40.

					1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...		10	0	0	0	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...		16	4	11	27	10
Encephalitis Lethargica		...	...		0	0	0	0	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)					0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...		2	0	0	3	9
Malaria	...	...	...		0	0	0	0	0
Measles*	...	...	...		—	—	—	—	206
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		...	...		0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	...	...	...		1	0	1	3	7
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...		1	1	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever		...	...		0	1	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia		...	...		0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...		20	28	3	2	21
Smallpox	...	...	...		0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough*	...	...	...		—	—	—	0	2

* *Not notifiable until 1939.*

TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Preventive of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment), or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution), now incorporated in Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Eight new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified in this district during the year 1940. There were only 4 deaths of previously notified cases. The usual tabular statement is appended.

<i>Age Periods.</i>	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pul'y</i>	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pul'y.</i>	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pul'y.</i>	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pul'y.</i>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „ ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—25 „ ...	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
25—35 „ ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 „ ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—55 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i> ...	6	2	—	2	1	1	—	—

Percentage of non-notifiable cases amongst total fatal cases : *Nil.*

OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

There were 16 deaths from Cancer this year (7 males, 9 females), compared with 23 in 1939. Calculated per 1,000 of population, the Cancer Death Rate for 1940 is 1.92, as compared with 2.94 for the previous year. The facilities provided by the neighbouring hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There was one notification of Ophthalmia neonatorum this year. The patient was nursed at home and recovered without loss of sight. Work in connection with the Care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

None of the other comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the Schedule were notified this year.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR, 1940.

<i>Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total (live and Deaths. still) Births.</i>
1881	1.0
1882	1.0
1883	1.0
1884	1.0
1885	1.0
1886	1.0
1887	1.0
1888	1.0
1889	1.0
1890	1.0
1891	1.0
1892	1.0
1893	1.0
1894	1.0
1895	1.0
1896	1.0
1897	1.0
1898	1.0
1899	1.0
1900	1.0
1901	1.0
1902	1.0
1903	1.0
1904	1.0
1905	1.0
1906	1.0
1907	1.0
1908	1.0
1909	1.0
1910	1.0
1911	1.0
1912	1.0
1913	1.0
1914	1.0
1915	1.0
1916	1.0
1917	1.0
1918	1.0
1919	1.0
1920	1.0
1921	1.0
1922	1.0
1923	1.0
1924	1.0
1925	1.0
1926	1.0
1927	1.0
1928	1.0
1929	1.0
1930	1.0
1931	1.0
1932	1.0
1933	1.0
1934	1.0
1935	1.0
1936	1.0
1937	1.0
1938	1.0
1939	1.0
1940	1.0
1941	1.0
1942	1.0
1943	1.0
1944	1.0
1945	1.0
1946	1.0
1947	1.0
1948	1.0
1949	1.0
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1956	1.0
1957	1.0
1958	1.0
1959	1.0
1960	1.0
1961	1.0
1962	1.0
1963	1.0
1964	1.0
1965	1.0
1966	1.0
1967	1.0
1968	1.0
1969	1.0
1970	1.0
1971	1.0
1972	1.0
1973	1.0
1974	1.0
1975	1.0
1976	1.0
1977	1.0
1978	1.0
1979	1.0
1980	1.0
1981	1.0
1982	1.0
1983	1.0
1984	1.0
1985	1.0
1986	1.0
1987	1.0
1988	1.0
1989	1.0
1990	1.0
1991	1.0
1992	1.0
1993	1.0
1994	1.0
1995	1.0
1996	1.0
1997	1.0
1998	1.0
1999	1.0
2000	1.0
2001	1.0
2002	1.0
2003	1.0
2004	1.0
2005	1.0
2006	1.0
2007	1.0
2008	1.0
2009	1.0
2010	1.0
2011	1.0
2012	1.0
2013	1.0
2014	1.0
2015	1.0
2016	1.0
2017	1.0
2018	1.0
2019	1.0
2020	1.0
2021	1.0
2022	1.0
2023	1.0
2024	1.0
2025	1.0
2026	1.0
2027	1.0
2028	1.0
2029	1.0
2030	1.0
2031	1.0
2032	1.0
2033	1.0
2034	1.0
2035	1.0

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	51.43
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	51.43
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

Number of Deaths from Other Causes :—

Cancer (all ages)	17
Measles (all ages)	0
Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	1
Unusual or Excessive Mortality	<i>Nil</i>

POPULATION.

For the purpose of calculating Birth, Death, etc., Rates the Registrar General gives the figure 13,350 as representing the mid-year population for 1940.

The population as enumerated at Census periods was :

1901	10,584	1921	13,714
1911	12,311	1931	15,344

The estimated population for 1935 was 10,290, after the alteration of the boundary, while that for 1939 was 11,180.

BIRTHS.

As in the previous year the Registrar-General has again supplied two sets of figures to represent the Births attributable to this District, (a) the smaller, for the purpose of calculating the local Birth Rate ; and (b) the larger, for calculating Infant and Maternal Mortalities. These are given in the columns marked (a) and (b) respectively in the following Table.

		BIRTHS TABLE.		1940.			
		<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Legitimate Births	...	81	92	81	89	162	181
Illegitimate Births	...	4	4	9	9	13	13
Total Live Births	...	85	96	90	98	175	194
Total Still Births	...	4		1		5	
Total Registered Births	...	100		99		199	
(Live and Still)							

The total Birth Rate (Live and Still) works out at 14.58 per 1,000 of population and the Live Birth Rate (Live Births only) at 13.11 per 1,000 of population. In the previous year the figures were respectively 16.47 and 15.80.

DEATHS.

The net number of deaths attributable to this District is 158, comprising 86 males and 22 females. The net Death Rate works out at 11.85, which, multiplied by the comparability factor (0.92) gives a Standard Death Rate of 10.90. For the previous year the Net Death Rate was 10.73 and the Standard Death Rate 9.44.

INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were 9 deaths of infants under one year of age, none of which was illegitimate. The total was 4 in the preceding year. In addition there were 5 still births (none illegitimate). There was one death from Diarrhœa in children under 2 years of age.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There was 1 death from Other Puerperal Causes, which gives a Maternal Mortality Rate of 5.15 per 1,000 when calculated upon the 1940 total (live and still) births, or a rate of 0.08 per 1,000 when calculated upon the estimated population of 13,350.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

The Staff consists of Mr. J. H. Joynt, Sanitary Inspector, Building Surveyor and Superintendent of Scavenging, and Mr. T. A. Fox, additional Sanitary Inspector and Assistant Surveyor, who commenced duties with this Council 23rd September; also one Outdoor Assistant (unqualified) and three Clerks (one permanent and two temporary).

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

In the Report for 1938 at pages 113-114 a full list of the Adoptive Acts, Bye-Laws, Regulations, etc., in force in this District was given. The only change is that the new Building Bye-Laws under the Public Health Act, 1936, came into operation on and after the 29th July, 1939. These Bye-Laws are based on Series IV of the Code of Model Bye-Laws issued by the Ministry of Health.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The laboratory facilities are the same for this as for the other Districts in the combination, and a summary of the work done in 1940 is given below.

Swabs and other morbid specimens examined by the Clinical Research Association, London, on behalf of medical practitioners in the neighbourhood, comprised the following :—

<i>Material.</i>				<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	6	57	63
Sputum for Tubercle	...	...	...	1	2	3
Blood for Typhoid	...	...	...	0	0	0
Other Specimens	...	...	...	0	0	0
				—	—	—
				7	59	66
				—	—	—

Official samples of Milk taken by the Police : 26. One 24.7% deficient in solids not fat. Two 10% deficient in milk fat. One sample was low in solids not fat.

The following samples were taken by Inspectors of the County Weights and Measures Department :

Beef Sausages	...	...	1	Pork Sausages	...	...	1
Custard Powder	...	...	1	Sage	...	...	1
Egg Substitute	...	...	1	Tinned Pears	...	...	1
Macaroni	...	...	1	Tinned Pineapple	...	...	1
Meat Paste	...	...	1	Turkey and Tongue Paste	...	...	1

An informal sample of the meat paste was found to be slightly adulterated ; this was immediately followed up by a formal sample which proved to be genuine. All the other samples were genuine.

Six samples of water from private wells and other sources were taken for Chemical and Bacteriological analysis, with the result that 2 were classed as “ Good ” and 4 as “ Unfit.”

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

HOSPITALS, CLINICS AND HOME NURSING.

The facilities available for this District remain the same as described in previous Reports.

The Parish of Hurley enjoys the right of sending patients to Westminster Hospital by virtue of Willcock's Charity, 1788. For details see Annual Report 1938, pages 115-116.

WATER SUPPLY.

A full description of the water supply of the District was given in the Report for 1938 (page 117). The number of premises supplied to date by the Maidenhead Water Company is shown in the following statement :

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Exisitng 1939.</i>	<i>New 1940.</i>	<i>Total at end of 1940.</i>
Bray... ..	1,065	2	1,067
Cookham	1,109	5	1,114
Bisham	80	—	80
Shottesbrook	26	—	26
White Waltham	519	2	521
Waltham St. Lawrence	294	4	298
Hurley	254	2	256
	<hr/> 3,347 <hr/>	<hr/> 15 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,362 <hr/>

Samples of water from private wells and other sources to the number of 6 were taken for analysis during the year. Of these 2 were good and 4 unfit. The unfit samples were situated at :

- (1) Withy Cottages, Waltham St. Lawrence, where there has since been main water laid on.
- (2) Oak Cottage, Waltham St. Lawrence, where there has since been main water laid on.
- (3) Pondwood Cottages, Shottesbrooke, where the well has since been cleansed out and reconstructed in accordance with Byelaws. A further sample of this well is to be taken in the near future.
- (4) Disused Village well, Littlewick, which although not at present being used for domestic purposes, was at the time considered a probable source of emergency supply, should there be a breakdown in the mains service.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

At the beginning of the year, the figures representing the closet accommodation were approximately : Water Closets 3,370 Earth (Pail) Closets 269, Privies 55. During the year 6 Privies were abolished and Water Closets provided. All new dwelling houses are provided with Water Closets. Taking these into consideration together with the conversions, the position at the end of the year is (approximately) : Water Closets 3,376, Earth (Pail) Closets 269, Privies 49.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

WET SCAVENGING.

There is no change in this scavenging from the previous year, the parishes of Bray and Cookham being undertaken by the Council's own employees and vehicles and the parishes of Bisham and White Waltham being carried out by a private contractor, the parishes not scavenged being Waltham St. Lawrence, Shottesbrooke and Hurley.

The Council's vehicles consist of two 1,000 gall. and one 750 gall. Dennis Vacuum machines. The latter being a dual purpose machine with interchangeable refuse collection and cesspool emptying bodies. The contents are disposed of by broad irrigation at two disposal sites, one being at Bray and the other at Cookham.

During the financial year ending 31st March, 1941, 5,015 cesspools at Bray and Cookham were emptied of 7,261,500 galls. of sewage at a cost of £2,661, or 7s. 4d. per 1,000 galls., *i.e.*, the normal contents of one cesspool. For the previous year the corresponding figures are 4,833 cesspools, 7,192,000 galls.; total cost, £2,669, or 7s. 5d. per 1,000 galls. During the same period, cesspools emptied by the private contractor at Bisham and White Waltham numbered 838, at the average contract cost of £400, or at the rate of 9s. 6½d. per cesspool. For the previous year (1939-40) the corresponding figures were 947 cesspools, at £370 or 7s. 7d. per cesspool.

DRY SCAVENGING.

Dry scavenging, *i.e.*, removal of house refuse, is carried out by the Council's own employees and vehicles (3 Dennis covered vans, each of 10 cubic yards capacity, one of these being a dual purpose machine is employed part time only). In all seven parishes of the District the collection was carried out weekly until the month of December, when it was found necessary to collect fortnightly, the intervening weeks being given up solely to collection of salvage material which had by this time reached high proportions. The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at three sites, these being disused pits.

The following statistics are applicable for the financial year ending 31st March, 1941 :—

(1) *Collected directly by Cookham R.D.C. :*

<i>Value.</i>									
	£	s.	d.	tons.	cwts.	lbs.	tons.	cwts.	lbs.
Waste Paper, Bones, Rags, Metals, Bottles, etc. ...	649	11	5	173	11	74			
In stock, 31st March, 1941 (unsold) estimated ...	71	5	0	15	10	0			
	£720	16	5	189	1	74	189	1	74

(2) *Collected by Other Bodies in conjunction with Cookham R.D.C. :*

Waste Paper	18	0	0			
Waste Food (6 months collection only)	54	14	0			
Scrap Metal	6	4	0			
Railings from Churches, etc.	2	4	0			
Village Scrap Iron Dumps	53	10	0			
	134	12	0	134	12	0
<i>Total</i> ...	323	13	74			

Refuse and Salvage Collections :

Weight of materials collected :

Financial year ending 31st March, 1941—

Refuse	3465	0	0			
Salvage	189	1	74			
	3654	1	74	3654	1	74

Financial year ending 31st March, 1940—

Refuse	2539	12	0			
Salvage	6	17	43			
	2546	9	43	2546	9	43

<i>Increase</i>	1107	12	31
-----------------	------	----	----

The nett cost of this collection and disposal of refuse and salvage was £2,669, or 14s. 8d. per ton. In the previous year the figures were approx. 2,539 tons, with a total cost of £2,150 or at the rate of 16s. 11d. per ton.

One-third of all sums received from the sale of salvaged materials is paid as a bonus to the Council's workmen engaged on salvage collection.

The expenses of the above services for the year ended 31st March, 1941 are :

	£	s.	d.
Refuse collection and disposal (including loan charges)	2669	0	0
Cesspool emptying by Contract for Bisham and White Waltham parishes	400	0	0
Bray and Cookham cesspool emptying expenses (including loan charges)	2346	0	0
Sewage Works for disposal of cesspool contents (including loan charges)—			
Bray...	220	0	0
Cookham	95	0	0

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following is the Report of the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. J. H. Joynt) for the year ended 31st December, 1940 :—

“ Oaklands,”

Bath Road,

Maidenhead.

To Dr. J. J. Paterson,

(Tel. Maidenhead 252).

Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to submit my Seventh Annual Report since commencing my duties in the District on 2nd July, 1934.

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

A total of 5,872 visits and inspections were carried out during the year and 41 complaints were received and investigated.

NOTICES, LETTERS, ETC.

Informal	...	...	201	Prosecutions	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Verbal	...	...	79	Letters received	...	...	3229
Statutory	...	...	4	Letters sent	...	...	2822
Notices complied with	...	...	114	Persons interviewed at Office	...	...	1621

INDEX OF WORKS.

To economise both with paper and detailed work, the index of works executed during the year has again been omitted.

Improvements completed, defects remedied and nuisances abated during the year total 1,188.

FACTORIES.

There are 39 Factories in the District. Twenty-two visits were paid during the year, four informal notices were served and complied with. One Statutory Notice was complied with from the previous year.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

By Government Order, all slaughter houses in the District have been closed down for the duration of hostilities.

The bulk of meat allocated to the District is sent from Mr. Dudley Sims' slaughter house, Maidenhead, whose premises have been taken over by the Ministry of Food for centralized slaughtering.

The Meat Inspectors of the Borough of Maidenhead and of the Cookham Rural District Council are working a night and week-end duty rota at the above slaughter house.

Two hundred and sixty visits were paid during the year to butchers' shops.

Thirty-five pigs were slaughtered and inspected at private houses and premises after the owners had procured a licence from the Food Control Office.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Number of Cases Notified :

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Number of cases removed to Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33

DRY SCAVENGING.

WET SCAVENGING.

(See Special Report, Paragraph "Public Cleansing.")

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Number of Registered Wholesale Producers	...	...	...	46
„ „ „ Retail Producers	...	...	...	17
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	27
Retailers (Milk shops, etc.)	...	...	...	10
Supplementary Licence to sell (T.T.) Milk	...	...	...	2
Dealer's Licence to sell (T.T.) Milk	...	...	...	1
Supplementary Licence to sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	1

One hundred and fifty visits were paid to these premises and many improvements were carried out after serving of notices.

DRAINAGE.

Sixty-two drainage systems to new buildings were inspected and approved during the year.

Twenty-three systems were reconstructed or additional drains were provided during the alterations or additions to existing buildings.

Six privies were abolished, and water closets with flushing cisterns were provided in their place.

Drainage systems to 15 existing dwelling houses were relaid, repaired or provided after service of notice.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

Three Cottages were found to be infested. In one case disinfestation was carried out by the Owners and in two cases by this Council, the Owners of the premises bearing the cost.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS, 1926 AND 1931.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) AMENDMENT ACT, 1938.

In connection with the above Acts, 6 premises were reconditioned at a total cost of £1,014 9s. 4d., towards which this Council contributed £600 by way of grant.

SHOP INSPECTION.

During the year, 332 visits were made to shops.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURVEYOR UNDER NEW STREETS
AND BUILDING BYELAWS.

Plans presented for approval	...	...	...	103
Dwelling Houses completed	...	...	...	33
Additions and alterations to existing dwellings completed	...	...	...	29
Notices served, Contraventions of Byelaws, etc.	...	...	...	34

(Signed) J. H. JOYNT,
Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor.

CAMPING SITES.

Further to what appears in the Annual Report for 1939, the following additional Camping Sites were approved with conditions as hitherto.
(Mr. R. Yalden.)

Land rear of " Jolly Farmer " Inn, Cookham Dean.
(Mr. C. Rolls.)

Land adjacent to " The Cricketers " Inn, Holyport.
(Mr. E. R. Brady.)

Eastern side of railway cutting, Terrys Lane, Cookham.
(Capt. C. J. Hay.)

Land north of Terrys Lane, Cookham.
(Mr. A. Clayton.)

Land East side of New Road, Cookham.

The above additional approved Camping Sites bring the total sites in the District to 14. This figure includes the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland, situated at the Village of Hurley, who have been granted a certificate of exemption from the Minister of Health.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

Four places in this District provide for public bathing and swimming ; the situation of these were enumerated and described in the Report for 1938 (page 130).

A sample of the water at the swimming pool at Waltham St. Lawrence was taken, the analysts' report being that no exception can be taken to the use of this water for swimming pool purposes, upon bacteriological grounds.

SANITARY MATTERS REQUIRING NOTICE.

No further progress has been made in regard to the proposals for land drainage mentioned in the previous year's Report, and in view of recent events this must now remain in abeyance.

The scheme for sewerage the villages of Bray and Cookham which received the approval of the Minister of Health in April, 1939, is for the same reason in abeyance, and there is little hope now that it will be possible to proceed with any portion of the scheme.

A heavy burden has been placed on this Council's Wet and Dry Scavenging Services due to the immensely increased population caused by evacuees from vulnerable areas making their temporary homes in the

District. In particular, the cesspool emptying vehicles have been worked to their utmost capacity, and, in order to overcome the increased demand, have put in many hours overtime.

It has been found that a number of cesspools require emptying once in every three weeks, and where this has been the case, the matter has been taken up with the owner, and improvements have been effected.

Possibly the above-mentioned difficulties would not have arisen, had a main drainage scheme in the built-up areas, been in operation.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

The record of work done under the Housing Acts, etc., during the past year is as follows :—

1. *Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	24
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	119
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925, and Amendment Regulations, 1932 ...	7
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	20
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	7

2. *Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	62
---	----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—*

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 ...	Nil
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts ...	Nil
C. Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936	Nil
D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 ...	Nil

4. *Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding.*

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	3
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	3
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	20
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	<i>Nil</i>
(c)	(ii)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	<i>Nil</i>
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	<i>Nil</i>
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ...	<i>Nil</i>

MILK SUPPLY.

The position with regard to milk supply is shown by the following tabular statement :—

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number on Register :

Wholesale Producers	... ..	46
Retail Producers	... ..	17
Retail Purveyors	... ..	27
Retails (Milk Shops, etc.)	... ..	10
Licences granted for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk	... ..	3
„ „ „ „ Pasteurised Milk	... ..	1
Dairy Farms licensed to produce Accredited Milk	... ..	18
„ „ „ „ Tuberculin Tested Milk	... ..	6
Total Number of Registered Dairy Farms	... ..	63
Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :		
Discovered	... ..	34
Remedied	... ..	3
Contraventions of Public Health Acts :		
Discovered	... ..	<i>Nil</i>
Remedied	... ..	<i>Nil</i>
Number of Inspections	... ..	150

Notification of suspected infectious disease (Anthrax) amongst animals was received in respect of one farm in this District on the 14th April, 1940. In this case the preliminary diagnosis was not confirmed and the notice was withdrawn.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The 6 slaughter houses (4 registered, 2 licensed) in this District are not now in use.

Two hundred and sixty visits were paid in the course of the year to butchers' shops and several improvements effected, particularly in the way of providing facilities for washing hands and sausage making.

BAKEHOUSES.

As stated in the previous year's Report, there are 9 premises in the District where baking of bread is carried on. Generally speaking they are well kept and in no instance was it found necessary to issue a formal notice in respect of contraventions of the Acts.

OTHER FOOD SHOPS.

Inspections of all food premises under Sections 13 and 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, where food is prepared, stored, or sold, commenced during the latter part of this year.

Food Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Contraventions of Section 13 :							
Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Premises Registered under Section 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The usual statistics relating to notifiable infectious diseases are set out in the tables below :—

TABLE I.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1940.
(other than Tuberculosis.)

<i>Disease.</i>						<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	3
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers)	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	103	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0
Polio-myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	0
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	0

TABLE II.
AGE IN YEARS OF NOTIFIED CASES, 1940.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Years 0- 1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 10- 15- 20- 35- 45- 65+</i>													
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	1	—	9	8	1	—	2	—	—
Measles	1	2	4	2	10	66	7	2	6	2	1	—
Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	—	2	3	2	1	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE III.

LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1936—1940.

<i>Disease.</i>				1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	5
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1	1	9	5	21
Dysentery	...	...	...	1	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	1	0	1	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	0	1	3	1	0
Malaria	...	...	...	1	0	0	0	0
Measles*	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	103
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	0
Pneumonia	...	...	...	4	3	2	5	4
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	1	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	0	2	1	4	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	10	7	15	12	10
Smallpox	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
*Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0

* *Not notifiable until 1939.*

TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) regulations, 1945 (compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Sec. 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution), now incorporated in Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease whether the cases have been notified or not during the current year are set out in the table below.

TUBERCULOSIS TABLE.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pul'y.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pul'y.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „ ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 „ ...	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—35 „ ...	3	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
35—45 „ ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—55 „ ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	9	4	2	1	3	—	—	—

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—*Nil*.

OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

For the present year the net cancer deaths number 8 males and 9 females, giving a total of 17, which is equivalent to a rate of 1.27 per 1,000 population. In the previous year, the figures were 19 males, 10 females, total 29, and rate 1.97. The facilities provided by the neighbouring Hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There were no cases of Ophthalmia neonatorum notified this year. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

Cases of the other and comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the Schedule were absent.

Easthampstead

Rural Sanitary District.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,034
Registrar-General's estimate of population at middle of 1940								21,810
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book at end of 1940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,415
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£147,885
Sum represented by a penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£592
Outstanding Loans at 1st April, 1941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£254,777

SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

The chief alterations in the social circumstances of the area have been the increase in population amounting to approximately 25%, due to official and unofficial evacuation and the dispersal of armament factories from vulnerable areas. The effect of the increased population on the drainage schemes has already been referred to, and the only point to which special attention should be drawn is the tendency for evacuees to be billeted disproportionately on the smaller properties in the District, giving rise to several cases of serious overcrowding. Such cases have usually been dealt with by reference to the Billeting Officer, but apparently considerable practical difficulty is experienced in exercising compulsory billeting powers to ensure that evacuees are billeted equitably with regard to the accommodation available. There has undoubtedly been a tendency on the part of some Billeting Officers to billet children on householders willing to accept them without due regard to the adequacy of the accommodation or the sanitary arrangements, and steps are now being taken to remedy this.

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR 1940.

					Total.	Males.	Females.
Live Births	{ Legitimate		...	...	... 272	148	124
	{ Illegitimate		...	...	... 13	7	6
Still Births	...	...	...	...	... 14	10	4
Deaths	...	...	...	...	... 260	127	133
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population							13.07
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births							46.82
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population							11.92

<i>Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—</i>						<i>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.</i>	
					Deaths.		
No. 29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	0		Nil
No. 30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	0		,,
Total	...	...	...	...	0		,,

<i>Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—</i>							
All infants per 1,000 live births		...	...	...	...	...	48.44
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		...	...	...	...	...	50.72
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		...	...	...	...	...	Nil

<i>Deaths from Other Causes :—</i>							
Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Unusual or Excessive Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

POPULATION.

For the year 1940 the Registrar-General gives the figure 21,810 to represent the mid-year population upon which Birth, Death, etc., Rates are calculated.

The population as enumerated at Census Periods was :

1901	...	...	15,757	1921	...	...	18,757
1911	...	...	17,548	1931	...	...	18,010

The estimated population for 1939 was 19,350.

BIRTHS.

This year the Registrar-General has supplied two sets of figures to represent the Births attributable to this District, (a) the smaller for the purpose of calculating the local Birth Rate ; and (b) the larger for calculating Infant and Maternal Mortalities. These are given in the column marked (a) and (b) respectively in the following table.

BIRTHS TABLE. 1940.

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Legitimate Births ...	148	150	124	126	272	276
Illegitimate Births ...	7	7	6	6	13	13
Total Live Births ...	155		130		285	
Total Still Births ...	10		4		14	
Total Registered Births ...	165		134		299	

The Total Birth Rate (Live and Still) works out at 13.71 per 1,000 of population and the Live Birth Rate (Live Births only) at 13.07 per 1,000 of population.

DEATHS.

The net number of deaths attributed to this District is 260, comprising 127 males and 133 females. The Net Death Rate works out at 11.92, which, multiplied by the Comparability Factor (0.91), gives a Standard Death Rate of 10.85. For the previous year the Net Death Rate was 9.19.

INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were 14 deaths amongst children under one year of age, as against 6 in the preceding year. None of these was illegitimate. In addition there were 14 still births, 1 being illegitimate. There were no deaths from Diarrhoea in children under 2 years of age.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no deaths this year from cases connected with child-birth, the Maternal Mortality Rate is therefore *Nil*.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Various changes have taken place in the Public Health Staff during the year to which this Report refers. At present it consists of :

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor	...	H. CHARLESWORTH,
Qualified Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of		A.M.I.S.E., M.R.S.I.,
Meat and Other Foods		M.S.I.A.

2nd Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor	A. E. NIXON
Qualified Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods	(at present serving with H.M. Forces from 24/7/1940).
Temporary 2nd Sanitary Inspector & Surveyor	F. K. KNOWLES
Qualified Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods	(from 1/10/1940).
3rd Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor	J. D. COLLINS
Qualified Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods	(from 1/9/1940).
General Clerk and Typist	A. L. WESLEY
	(serving with H.M. Forces since 27/6/40)
Temporary General Clerk and Typist	Miss A. J. BAILEY
	(since 15/7/1940)

There is also an out-door staff of foremen and workmen employed at the Sewage Works and for removal and disposal of house refuse who are under the control of the Sanitary Inspector.

Since 25th January, 1937, when the whole of the Council's office staff moved into new premises in Church Road (*Tel.* Bracknell 500), the office accommodation for the Public Health Department has been adequate.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

In last year's Report (pages 150-157) a full list was given of the Adoptive Acts, Sections, Bye-laws, etc., in force in this District. As this remains the same there is no need to repeat the list.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The general arrangements for supplying the local medical practitioners with swabs, etc., are as described in the Preface to previous Reports.

Samples of Milk are taken by the County Police, and of other Foods and Drugs by the Inspectors of the County Department for Weights and Measures. These samples are submitted to the County Analyst. Samples of water for domestic use are taken from time to time by the local Sanitary Inspectors and sent to one or other of the well-known laboratories in London for analyses. The results of these investigations are given below.

Swabs and other morbid specimens examined by the Clinical Research Association, London, on behalf of medical practitioners in the neighbourhood, comprised the following :—

<i>Material.</i>				<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	17	89	106
Sputum for Tubercle	...	...	...	0	1	1
Blood for Typhoid	...	...	...	0	0	0
Others ...	...	...	...	0	0	0
				—	—	—
				17	90	107
				—	—	—

Official samples of milk taken by the Police during 1940 numbered 12, with the following result :—

(1) 5.88% deficient in solids not fat.

The following samples of Foodstuffs, etc., taken by the Inspectors of the Weights and Measures Department all proved to be genuine :—

Blackcurrant Jam	...	1	Pearl Barley	...	...	1	
Flour	...	...	1	Rice	...	...	1
Glycerine	...	...	1	Rolled Oats	...	...	1
Ground Arrowroot	...	2	Rum	...	...	...	1
Ground Rice	...	...	1	Self-raising Flour	...	...	1
Macaroni	...	...	1	Tincture of Iodine	...	...	1
Oatmeal	...	...	1	Tinned Pilchards	...	...	1
Olive Oil	...	...	2				

AMBULANCE AND MORTUARY FACILITIES.

For the transport of accident and other cases a St. John Ambulance is now available in Bracknell and neighbouring districts at any time upon application to :

Supt. W. Green,
Dublin Cottage,

Tel. Bracknell 27.

Binfield Road, Bracknell.

A description of the new Mortuary and Post-mortem Room adjoining the Council Offices in Church Street, was given in the Report for 1938 at page 152. It is available on application to the Surveyor at the Council Offices, Church Street, Bracknell (*Tel.* 500).

HOME NURSING.

TREATMENT CLINICS.

HOSPITALS.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Services indicated by the above-mentioned headings remain as described in previous Reports. The scope and extent of their activities during the past year were similar to those recorded in the Report for 1938 at pages 153-154.

WATER SUPPLY.

A full description of the water supply to the area was contained in last year's Report and in previous Reports, and there are no major developments to report for the year 1940.

Certain precautions have been taken to deal with any situation which may arise in the event of the public supplies being put out of action and two water carts have been reconditioned for affording temporary supplies of chlorinated water in any locality where the need may arise.

In the area served by the Mid-Wessex Water Company, 500 yards of 3in. main has been laid to replace a worn out 2in. main, and 23 new connections were made to the mains during the year. The new 2,000,000 gallon reservoir at Buckhurst Hill was completed and taken into service during the Summer and automatic pressure actuated control of the electrically operated booster pumps serving the Bracknell-Binfield-Warfield area was in operation night and day throughout the year. The construction of the buildings for the permanent pumping plant at Beenham's Heath continued during the year, but progress was severely handicapped by shortage of labour and materials, and the supply of water has been maintained by the temporary pumping plant at this point.

It is doubtful if the permanent plant will be in operation before 1942, during which year it is hoped also that the softening plant will be completed.

There have been no main extensions or alterations in the area served by the South-West Suburban Water Company and five new domestic supplies were afforded in this area during the year.

An account of the water supply for Fire Protection was given in the Report for 1939 at page 93.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

DRAINAGE.

There is nothing to add to the paragraph that appeared under this heading in the Report for 1938 at page 157, where references to previous Reports on this matter will be found.

SEWERAGE.

In continuation of the account of the Council's Sewerage Undertakings that appear from year to year, the following extracts have been taken from the Surveyor's Report for the past year.

The usual detailed description and records of the working of the various drainage schemes is omitted from this report and the following is a brief account of the more important matters affecting the drainage schemes during the year.

Increased flows have been recorded at all the sewage works due to an increase in population of approximately 25% and in some cases to increased flows from Military Establishments or billets.

A scheme has been worked out for the rendering of mutual assistance by authorities in a wide area in the event of damage or breakdown to drainage schemes due to enemy action.

Fortunately, the strain on the works was eased to some extent by a drop in rainfall compared with the previous year, the respective figures being :—

			1939	1940
Bracknell	...	...	28.63 inches	26.95 inches
Sandhurst	...	...	25.09 inches	21.57 inches

BINFIELD.

There are no alterations or new developments to record in connection with the BINFIELD SEWERAGE SCHEME, and this small scheme continues to function normally although the considerable infiltration of surface water previously referred to continues to detract from the proper working of the plant during periods of heavy rainfall.

An acre of land at the works has been let for cultivation in addition to the portion already let for grazing.

Thirteen connections to the sewers have been made during the year, these serving twenty-one properties in the Rounds Hill—Amen Corner area.

BRACKNELL.

The BRACKNELL SEWERAGE SCHEME has been maintained in efficient order throughout the year. After a local enquiry by the Ministry of Health Engineering Inspector, sanction has been received to the proposed electrification of Bullbrook Pumping Station, and at the time of writing a tender has been accepted for the new pumping equipment and the work is proceeding. A total flow of 69,968,000 gallons was treated at the works, the average daily flow amounting to 191,700 gallons. The works site has again been farmed intensively during the year, the farm sales amounting to £226 0s. 6d., and the only important mechanical replacements have been a set of sprinkler arms to No. 2 filter. The additional work of sorting and baling in connection with the Council's salvage scheme referred to in a later paragraph, has been carried out at the works and the construction of a piggery to utilise waste foodstuffs is now in hand.

The estimated production of dried digested sludge amounted to 45 tons, 25 tons of which was disposed of to local farmers and the remainder spread on the land at the works under cultivation. A crop of oats was grown on approximately two acres of land at the works, this being sold as a standing crop to a local farmer, and the land was sludged, ploughed and sown to wheat in the Autumn. The only untoward incidents during the year occurred when bombs narrowly missed the Brock Hill Bridge Pumping Station and the sludge digestion tanks, fortunately without causing damage. Blast walls have been constructed at the Brock Hill Bridge Pumping Station and at the sludge pumping station at the Outfall Works.

It has been noted with some concern that the capacity of the sludge digestion tanks is proving inadequate to cope with the quantity of sludge now produced and this matter is under consideration by the Council and has been referred to the Consulting Engineer.

Four connections to the sewers were made during the year and at the end of the year the position is that there are a total of 346 connections serving 592 properties with an estimated population of 2,368. As the scheme was designed to serve 632 properties it will be seen that the connections to this scheme are now substantially complete.

CROWTHORNE AND SANDHURST.

The CROWTHORNE AND SANDHURST SEWERAGE SCHEME has functioned satisfactorily during the year and the effluent at this and all other works has maintained a uniformly high standard. The average daily dry weather flow at this works has amounted to 207,270 gallons, which compares with the designed maximum capacity of the works of 250,000 gallons dry weather flow.

The sludge digestion plant has continued to operate successfully and no difficulty has been experienced in disposing of the dried digested sludge produced during the year amounting to approximately 65 tons.

In addition to this an accumulation of some 663 tons of raw sludge which had accumulated over several years was disposed of to one farmer, and it is satisfactory to record that all sludge is now removed from the works as soon as it has been dried.

The mechanical and electrical equipment functioned without major defect or breakdown, and has been well maintained in spite of the difficult position regarding repairs and replacements.

Eight connections were made to the sewers serving ten properties, and the position at the end of the year is that 891 connections have been made since June, 1933, serving 1,299 properties.

The sewer extension in Owlsmoor Road which was not taken over from the Contractors owing to the faulty alignment of one section has now been completed satisfactorily.

WINKFIELD.

There are no major developments to report in connection with the WINKFIELD DRAINAGE SCHEME, where the plant and equipment have been well maintained during the year. The total flow recorded amounted to 36,840,500 gallons with an average daily flow of 101,143 gallons.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The work of refuse collection and disposal has undergone considerable modification owing to the increasing needs of the salvage campaign, and a considerable amount of work has been carried out in publicising and organising the salvage scheme and sorting and disposing of salvaged materials. Much assistance has been rendered by the Women's Voluntary Services, and salvage displays have been arranged in Bracknell and Crowthorne.

The weekly collection of refuse has been maintained throughout the District and salvage trailers are fitted to the two refuse collection vehicles for the separate collection of recoverable materials. The additional sorting and collection of salvage has been carried out by the existing staff, and the salvaged materials are brought to the salvage depot at the Bracknell Drainage Works without incurring any additional labour costs. The final baling, sorting and disposal of salvaged materials is undertaken by the Bracknell Drainage employees and all the workmen employed on this vital work are to be commended on the excellent way in which the scheme has been operated. At the time of writing this report, a scheme for the collection of waste foodstuffs is being inaugurated experimentally in part of the Bracknell area, and piggeries are being constructed at the Bracknell Drainage Works to use some of the waste foodstuffs which it is hoped to collect.

The controlled tip at Long Hill Road has been developed satisfactorily during the year and the saving in tip space due to the sorting and separation of salvagable materials is found to amount to approximately 20%. It has been impossible to obtain sleepers for temporary tracks at the refuse tip and reinforced concrete keyed blocks are being used for this purpose. The following financial statement refers to the year ended 31st March, 1941, and it will be seen that the sale of salvaged materials produced the very satisfactory total of £1,023 13s. 6d.

<i>Expenditure.</i>							£	s.	d.
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	1272	9	11
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	16	10
Salvage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	457	19	10
							<hr/>		
							£2103	6	7
							<hr/>		
<i>Income.</i>							£	s.	d.
Salvage Sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	1023	13	6
							<hr/>		
Nett Cost of Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1079	13	1
							<hr/>		

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following paragraphs and summary of inspections are taken from the Report of the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. H. Charlesworth) for the past year.

SCOPE OF REPORT.

Under present circumstances it is impossible to submit the customary full report and much of the matter contained in previous reports has been summarised and many of the statistics omitted. However, it is hoped that this summary will serve to maintain continuity until after the war.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES.

During the year I have continued to carry out the duties of Local Fuel Overseer, and other additional duties undertaken by the Department include work in connection with the repair of war damage, the organisation of a scheme for treatment and disposal of contaminated foodstuffs, in connection with which I have been appointed Food Decontamination Officer, and work in connection with the requisitioning and repair of empty properties for housing armament workers.

Close liason has been maintained with the Military Authorities with regard to the necessary sanitary and drainage needs arising from Military billeting and requisitioning of properties for this purpose, and similar duties have been undertaken in connection with properties requisitioned for the billeting of civilians.

WAR DAMAGE.

A tentative scheme for repair of war damage involving the accumulation of stocks of materials and the forming of a panel of local builders was prepared at the outbreak of war and it is satisfactory to record that this scheme worked smoothly and without hitch during the period of intensive air raids at the latter end of 1940. First Aid Repairs were carried out to 211 houses structurally damaged, this figure being exclusive of repairs carried out to broken windows only, and after every incident temporary repairs were effected during the following day to enable the damaged houses to be occupied pending permanent repairs and thus avoiding the necessity to billet the occupants. Eight houses were demolished or so badly damaged as to require demolition, and in one case it was necessary to pull down four houses in a terrace of eight, the remaining houses being rendered fit. The damage sustained in the district was slight having regard to the weight of bombs dropped and dislocation was reduced to a minimum owing to the speed with which repairs were carried out.

AIR RAID SHELTERS.

Advice and assistance has been given in connection with the erection of private air raid shelters, strengthening of rooms, erection of blast walls, etc., principally in the Bracknell area, and a brick surface shelter accommodating 48 persons has been erected at the Bracknell Recreation Ground.

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS DURING THE YEAR 1940.

District inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249
Reinspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204
Housing inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Housing reinspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Infected houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Slaughter houses and butchers' shops				...	...	...	...	120
Dairies and cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Drains inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Visits on complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
Tents, vans and sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Visits to sewage works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Inspections during construction			...	...	...	...	...	241
Properties inspected on completion			...	...	...	...	...	54
Inspection of Council houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281
Market inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Shops inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Air raid damage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	506
Air raid shelters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Water samples : Public supplies			...	...	...	...	...	16
Private wells, etc.			...	...	...	...	...	1

SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

The need for provision of a Public Convenience in the village of Bracknell and certain extensions of the sewer have been commented upon in this paragraph in previous Reports, but under present conditions these matters must now remain in abeyance.

The vacancy in the staff of Sanitary Inspectors, referred to in last year's Report, has now been filled.

HOUSING.

PLANS AND TOWN PLANNING.

The ordinary peace time building development of the District has now ceased, but a surprisingly large number of building developments have been proceeding in the District during the year, largely in connection with the establishment of armament factories in the area. These developments are principally conversions of existent buildings.

Planning control is still exercised under the protection of the Interim Development Order, 1933, and no appeals against decisions of the Council under this Order have been lodged during the year.

A summary of plans dealt with during the year is appended :—

Houses and Bungalows	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Alterations and additions	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Garages, workshops, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Estate lay-outs	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Electric cables	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waterworks	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Reservoir valve chambers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
				<i>Total</i>	...	...	55
							—

The number of new properties entered in the rate books during the year is 29.

COUNCIL HOUSES.

The 36 new Council houses at Chavey Down were completed and occupied during the year and the number of Council houses in the District now amounts to 134.

Some difficulty has been experienced in carrying out routine repairs to houses owing to shortages of labour and materials and it was necessary to carry out major repairs involving the underpinning of a pair of houses at the Roebuck scheme owing to subsidence of the foundations.

INSPECTIONS.

No inspections have been carried out under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932, and all housing defects have been dealt with under the nuisance provisions of the Public Health Act.

Five applications for licences to recondition cottages subject to demolition orders under the provisions of Circular 2156 were received, and temporary habitation of 4 of these cottages was allowed after agreed repairs had been carried out. The remaining application was refused.

MILK SUPPLY.

The Milk Premises on the register are :—

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

MEAT.				FISH.				OTHER FOOD.
cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.	
6	0	20	0	1	2	16	5	21½lbs. Butter 7lbs Jam (war damage) 1 Rabbit

A quantity of meat amounting to 308lbs. 2ozs. was seized on two separate occasions from a butcher's shop in Bracknell and condemned as unfit and proceedings were subsequently taken against the butcher under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The case was proved and a fine of £3 was imposed in each case.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following tables give the chief statistics relating to these diseases.

TABLE I.

(other than Tuberculosis.)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1940.

<i>Disease.</i>					<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases ad- mitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Total Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	2 (2)	2	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	22 (18)	22	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
Malaria	...	...	...	...	1 (1)	1	0
Measles	...	...	...	...	262 (30)	4	0
Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	24 (1)	0	0
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	26 (5)	22	0
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	16	0	0

The figures in brackets () refer to cases occurring in an institution and are included in the preceding number.

TABLE II.
AGE IN YEARS OF NOTIFIED CASES, 1940.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Years</i>	<i>0-</i>	<i>1-</i>	<i>2-</i>	<i>3-</i>	<i>4-</i>	<i>5-</i>	<i>10-</i>	<i>15-</i>	<i>20-</i>	<i>35-</i>	<i>45-</i>	<i>65+</i>
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	15	6	-	-	1	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Measles	6	14	19	18	15	133	32	21	3	1	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	1	3	2	5	-	1	1	3	2	5
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	1	1	-
Whooping Cough	2	-	2	1	3	6	1	-	-	-	1	-

TABLE III.

LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1936-1940.

<i>Disease.</i>				<i>1936.</i>	<i>1937.</i>	<i>1938.</i>	<i>1939.</i>	<i>1940.</i>
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	0	0	1	0	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	0	0	1	0	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	7	8	7	15	22
Encephalitis Lethargica		...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	0	3	1	6	3
Malaria	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	1
Measles*	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	262
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		...	...	1	0	1	0	0
Pneumonia	...	...	...	26	14	12	4	24
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	0	1	11	2	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	0	1	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	1	0	3	1	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	20	59	33	13	26
Smallpox	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough*	...	...	...	0	0	0	24	16

* Not notifiable until 1939.

TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patients to institutions).

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease, whether the cases have been notified or not during the current year, are set out in the table below.

Age Periods.		NEW CASES.				DEATHS			
		Pulmonary.		Non-Pul'y		Pulmonary.		Non-Pul'y.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5—15	„	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	„	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
25—35	„	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	„	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	„	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	„	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
65 and over	...	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	...	7	9	3	—	4	3	1	—

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—5 out of 8=62.5%.

OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

There were 31 deaths from cancer (16 males, 15 females) during the past year. Calculated per 1,000 of population the Cancer Death Rate for 1940 is 1.42. For the previous year the figures were respectively 14 males, 19 females, total 33, and rate 1.64. The facilities provided by the neighbouring hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There was no notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum this year. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

The other comparatively rare notifiable diseases that were notified during the year comprised 1 case of Anterior Polio-myelitis which recovered, and 2 cases (1 military) of Dysentery, also 1 of Malaria.

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	61.35
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	52.29
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	200.00

Deaths from Other Causes :—

Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Unusual or Excessive Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

POPULATION.

The population of this District as estimated for mid-year 1940 by the Registrar General is 11,200—a considerable increase on previous figures.

The population as enumerated at Census Periods was :

1901	...	...	8,103*	1921	...	...	9,690
1911	...	...	9,014*	1931	...	...	9,868

The estimated population for 1939 was 9,821.

* Exclusive of the Parish of Clewer Without, which was incorporated with the Borough of Windsor on the 9th day of November, 1920.

BIRTHS.

This year the Registrar General has supplied two sets of figures to represent the Births attributable to this District, (a) the smaller for the purpose of calculating the local Birth Rate ; and (b) the larger for calculating Infant and Maternal Mortalities. These are given in the columns marked (a) and (b) respectively in the following Table.

BIRTHS TABLE. 1940.

		<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Legitimate Births	...	72	74	75	79	147	153
Illegitimate Births	...	6	6	4	4	10	10
Total Live Births	...	78	80	79	83	157	163
Total Still Births	...	2		1		3	
Total Registered Births	...	80		80		160	
(Live and Still)							

The Total Birth Rate (Live and Still) works out at 14.29 per 1,000 population and the Live Birth Rate (Live Births only) at 14.02 per 1,000 of population.

DEATHS.

The net number of deaths attributed to this District is 148, comprising 77 males and 71 females. The Net Death Rate works out at 13.21 which multiplied by the Comparability Factor (0.91) gives a Standard Death Rate of 12.02. For the previous year the Net Death Rate was 11.91, while the Standard Death Rate was 10.00.

INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Amongst infants under one year of age there were 10 deaths (3 males, 7 females). Of these, 2 (1 male, 1 female) were illegitimate. On the figures supplied by the Registrar General, the Infant Mortality Rate works out at 61.35 per 1,000 live births, as against 22.22 in the previous year. In addition, there were 3 still births (none illegitimate) as against 8 in 1939. There were 3 deaths from Diarrhoea in children under two years of age.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no deaths this year arising from causes connected with child birth, nor were there any in the previous year.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

There is one whole-time Officer (W. H. Rowsell, Council Offices, Bowden Road, Sunninghill, *Tel.* Ascot 893), who holds the combined appointments of Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor for the whole District and who is also Superintendent of Scavenging for the Parish of Old Windsor. The supervision of the Council's Sewerage Works and Scavenging Scheme for the two other parishes, Sunninghill and Sunningdale, is undertaken by E. J. Toy, "Mascal," Ascot (*Tel.* Ascot 357).

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

For a full list of the Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations in force in this District see Annual Report for 1937 pages 190-192, also Report for 1939 page 117.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The laboratory facilities are the same for this as for the other Districts in the combination, and are described under the appropriate heading in the Preface of previous Reports, where a list of Special Clinics, Consultants, etc., will also be found.

A statement of specimens examined, analyses made, etc., is given below.

<i>Material.</i>				<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	0	1	1
Sputum for Tubercle	...	...	...	0	0	0
Blood for Typhoid	...	...	...	0	0	0
Other Specimens	...	...	...	0	0	0
				—	—	—
				0	1	1
				—	—	—

Official milk sampling is done by the County Police, and in the course of the year 28 samples were taken with the following results :—

- (1) 7.65% deficient in solids not fat.
- (2) 4.48% deficient in solids not fat.

Three samples were low in solids not fat.

Sampling of other foods and drugs is done by the Inspectors of the County Weights and Measures Department. The following samples, all of which proved to be genuine, were taken during the past year :

Baking Powder	...	...	1	Oatmeal	...	...	1
Castor Oil	...	...	1	Plum Jam	...	...	1
Flaked Tapioca	...	...	1	Rolled Oats	...	...	1
Ground Coffee	...	...	1	Rum	...	...	1
Ground Nutmeg	...	...	1	White Pepper	...	...	1
Honey	...	...	1				

Samples of water for drinking and domestic purposes are taken by the Sanitary Inspector.

No samples of the few remaining private water supplies were taken this year. Of the public supply, 20 samples were taken under the “ Six Districts Agreement,” of which 4 were in Windsor Rural District. All yielded satisfactory results.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There is no local ambulance. For the removal of patients the ambulance belonging to the Hospital to which the patient is to be removed is employed. In case of emergency the St. John Ambulance stationed at Bracknell would be available on application to :

Supt. W. Green,
Dublin Cottage,
Tel. Bracknell 27.

Binfield Road, Bracknell.

HOME NURSING.

TREATMENT CLINICS.

HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

These Services remain the same as described in the Report for 1938 at page 201.

WATER SUPPLY.

A description of the Water Supply in this District was given at length in the Report for 1937 at page 94, which need not be repeated as the conditions remain unchanged, and further comments were added in the Report for 1938 at page 202. The chief source of supply is from the public mains of the South-West Suburban Water Company. By an arrangement with the six Districts in this neighbourhood on the same supply, samples from service pipes are taken periodically in rotation and the results of the analyses circulated. During the past year 20 of these samples were reported upon, including 4 from this District. All were satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The drainage and sewerage of this District has been fully described in previous Reports under this heading and need not be repeated. Mr. E. J. Toy, Works Manager and Sanitary Superintendent, whose address and telephone number are "Mascal," Ascot; Ascot 357, reports as follows for 1940 :—

To Dr. J. J. Paterson,
Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

The total number of houses connected to the sewers shows very little change as compared with 1939, and at the end of 1940 it was 1,702, including 81 houses from outside the District, for which an annual charge is paid to the Council.

The rainfall for the year at the Sewage Pumping Station at Blacknest as reported to the Meteorological Society amounted to 27.02 inches, just one inch above the average and 2.37 inches less than in 1939.

The large increase in the population owing to official and unofficial evacuation and the presence of troops has of course considerably augmented the amount of sewage pumped to the Outfall Works, which rose from 115,948,214 gallons in 1939 to 130,587,168 in 1940. Over 16 millions of this was pumped in November when there was a record rainfall of 7.15 inches. The monthly totals were as follows :—

January	...	9,783,433	July	...	9,876,668
February	...	12,379,782	August	...	8,967,052
March	...	12,279,796	September	...	9,006,815
April	...	10,128,851	October	...	10,254,230
May	...	9,956,735	November	...	16,354,002
June	...	9,103,772	December	...	12,496,032

The total consumption of anthracite coal used during the year for making the gas which drives the engines was 87 tons, costing £275, as against 77½ tons and £232 in 1939. No fewer than 1,972 gallons of sewage were pumped the 4½ miles and lifted 120 feet to get from the Pumping Station to the Outfall Works for each penny expended upon coal ; the corresponding figure for each pound in weight of coal was 668. The plant was working practically continuously day and night throughout the year, and Mr. C. Castle and his staff still keep everything in first class order.

In spite of many difficulties owing to the increased discharge of sewage at the Outfall Works, the Manager, Mr. F. Wallace continues to fully satisfy the requirements of the Thames Conservators as to the condition of the effluent.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Supplementary to what has appeared under this heading in previous Reports, the following account of the past year's working has been supplied by the Superintendent of Scavenging for the Parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale.

WET AND DRY SCAVENGING.

The cesspools of the few houses which cannot be connected to the sewers are emptied every three weeks, and in addition a number outside the District have as usual been emptied, for which charges amounting to £128 were paid to the Council.

The site of the marshy ground on the East of Brockenhurst Road, South Ascot, is still being used as a tip for dry refuse, and there have been no complaints as to any nuisance being caused since the layering and covering method was adopted some years ago.

As the year progressed the quantity of dry refuse increased owing to the much larger population caused by the official and unofficial evacuation ; much of the waste paper formerly put into the dust bins is now collected separately, so that the total is approximately the same as in 1939. Labour difficulties, however, have made it impossible to keep up the regular weekly collection of refuse, each house being visited once in nine or ten days.

Following are the details of the work done in 1940. The fact that occupiers of houses do not have to carry their dust bins to the road adds considerably to the cost of collection.

WET SCAVENGING.

Number of cesspools emptied in Ascot, Sunninghill and					
Sunningdale and outside the District	...	...	...	...	289
Number of loads of approximately 1,000 gallons each	...	...	...	...	435
Weekly average of pail closets dealt with	...	...	...	...	6
Total cost of wet scavenging	...	...	...	...	£303

DRY SCAVENGING.

						<i>Old lorry.</i>	<i>New lorry.</i>
Mileage covered	...	...	...	...	...	5,032	5,253
Number of loads taken to tip	...	...	...	...	...	156	1,092
Bulk of ditto in cubic yards	...	...	...	...	...	795	7,644
Weight in tons	...	...	...	...	...	260	2,184
Loads of sand for covering	...	...	...	...	...	300	
Loads of waste paper (9 months)	...	...	...	...	...	83	
Tons of ditto	...	...	...	...	...	55	
Cost of paper collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	£85
Cost of dry scavenging	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,432

PAPER SALVAGE.

The salvage of waste paper was commenced in a small way at the end of February, 1939, the supply of a depot and the sorting and sale being in the hands of the Boy Scouts of the District. The quantity, however, quickly increased, and by the end of July all this work was taken over by the Council and the old lorry was used at it two or three days each week, about 7 tons a month being salvaged. Collections were also made of bones, and all tins and scrap metal were sorted at the dust tip.

(Signed) EDMUND J. TOY,

Works Manager.

PARISH OF OLD WINDSOR.

With regard to scavenging in the Parish of Old Windsor, this is under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. Rowsell, Sanitary Inspector, and is carried out partly by the Council's employees (wet scavenging) and partly by a private contractor (dry scavenging), who is under obligation to find a satisfactory disposal site. This arrangement can hardly be deemed satisfactory, but as the Council has so far been unable to acquire a site for controlled tipping, it must continue.

In May, 1937, a regular weekly collection of house refuse throughout the Parish was instituted. Towards the end of the year under review, this was only maintained with extreme difficulty owing to the growing labour shortage.

Delivery of an additional cesspool exhaustor is expected at the time of writing, and although during much of the year the work can never be properly accomplished on account of the high level of the ground water, the pressure should be certainly eased during the drier periods.

House to house distribution of salvage circulars from time to time has failed to produce any appreciable quantities of the required materials such as paper, bones, etc., but that which is collected is properly disposed of by the contractor.

There is an urgent need for other garage accommodation for the scavenging vehicles, and this matter is receiving attention.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The Report of Mr. W. H. Rowsell, Sanitary Inspector for this District, for the year ended 31st December, 1940, is reproduced below.

Council Offices,

To Dr. J. J. Paterson,

Bowden Road, Sunninghill.

Medical Officer of Health.

Tel. Ascot 893.

Dear Sir,

I give below a brief summary of facts relating to my duties as Sanitary and Building Inspector, and Cleansing Superintendent (Old Windsor) during the year 1940.

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Inspection of dwelling houses has been confined largely to complaints, although " routine inspection " was made in 16 instances. Two Statutory Notices were served during the year. Defects at premises requisitioned for billeting purposes are rectified by the Local Authority subject to approval by the Ministry of Health.

DRAINAGE.

Drainage work was confined mainly to new buildings, and repair and enlargement of cesspools in the Parish of Old Windsor. Notice is received from the Military Command of intention to requisition premises in the Area, and the opportunity is thus afforded to review with them the existing and necessary additional sanitary arrangements for quartering purposes. Generally, the standard of hygiene provided and maintained at these premises is satisfactory and attention when needed is speedily forthcoming.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

During the year under review, meat for this District has been supplied from animals slaughtered at the Government Slaughter House at Windsor, which means that none of the five slaughter houses in the Area have been in use, apart from occasional killing by cottagers and others, under the Ministry of Food self-supply Meat Scheme.

Following receipt of Ministry of Health Circular 2198, November, 1940, inspection was made at the principal Food Stores in the District with regard to provision of adequate cleansing facilities. In some instances the supply of hot water was not deemed satisfactory and proprietors were interviewed, or otherwise communicated with on this point. The matter presents some difficulty, but progress, though slow, has been made.

OVERCROWDING.

Owing to the Windsor Rural District being a Reception Area under the Government's Evacuation Scheme, the general increase in population may be stated at approximately $33\frac{1}{3}\%$. While it has been impossible to make accurate surveys it has been possible to keep in close touch with the situation from an overcrowding point of view by visits to requisitioned premises, and contact with the Billeting Officers. It may safely be said that very few cases of statutory overcrowding exist in the Area.

EMERGENCY DUTIES.

These have consisted mainly in : Food Control Work (I was appointed Food Executive Officer in April, 1939) ; Supervision of First Aid Repairs to war damaged property ; Decontamination of Foodstuffs (recruitment and partial training of decontamination squad, selection of sites, etc.) ; Establishment and co-ordination of Old Windsor Fire Services ; Inspection of Requisitioned Properties ; and Co-ordination of Work in Air Raid Shelter Provision.

Tables relating to housing and other matters are submitted herewith together with specific reports on other duties.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS in connection with :

Dwelling houses (Public Health and Housing Acts)	...	...	189
Drainage work	...	...	32
Infectious disease	...	...	29
Cowsheds and dairies	...	...	15
Factories and workshops	...	...	10
Shop premises	...	...	19
Slaughter houses and butchers' shops	...	...	37
Food stores (others)	...	...	19
Tents, vans, sheds, etc.	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Water courses	...	...	6
Miscellaneous (Interviews, etc.)	...	...	71

NOTICES.

One hundred and thirteen Informal Notices were given during the year (including verbal); the majority were complied with by the year's end, but owing to emergency work a complete check has not been possible.

ITEMS OF DISREPAIR AND NUISANCES, ETC., COVERED BY NOTICES.

Amimals improperly kept	... ..	<i>Nil</i>
Damp walls	... ..	41
Drains obstructed	... ..	10
„ re-laid (whole systems)	... ..	<i>Nil</i>
Defective Rain water gutters and pipes	... ..	21
„ brickwork of walls, etc.	... ..	15
„ unpaved and undrained yard surfaces	... ..	19
„ or missing sub-floor ventilators	... ..	<i>Nil</i>
„ or missing dust bins	... ..	20
„ firegrates (cooking stoves, coppers, etc.)	... ..	32
„ stairs	... ..	<i>Nil</i>
„ windows and doors (including fastenings, sashcords, etc.)	... ..	33
„ floors	... ..	27
„ drainage	... ..	18
„ and insufficient cesspool accommodation (houses affected)	... ..	15
Factories needing cleansing	... ..	2
Food premises needing cleansing	... ..	7
Foul or obstructed water courses	... ..	2

Insanitary sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Leaky roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Rooms needing cleansing and decorating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Water closets needing cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
„ „ apparatus defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

(Signed) W. H. ROWSELL,
Sanitary Inspector.

BUILDING SURVEYOR'S REPORT, 1940.

The following is a summary of my work as Building Surveyor during the year ended 31st December, 1940 :—

<i>Plans deposited during 1940.</i>					<i>Approved.</i>		<i>Rejected.</i>	
New buildings	...	...	...	...	9	...	4	
Alterations and additions	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	
Change of user	...	...	...	...	—	...	—
Drainage	...	...	...	...	8	...	—	
Lay-out	...	...	...	...	—	...	—
Inspections made	...	...	...	...	70			

In only one case was it necessary to submit plans to the Advisory Panel of Architects, the Town Planning requirements were, in all cases, readily acceded to.

In continuance of the general maintenance policy, outlined in the Report for 1939 at page 127, external painting was carried out at 32 Council houses during 1940, and a number of internal repair items dealt with on complaint. No general internal decorations fell due in 1940.

The conversion of a private dwelling house at Sunninghill to Council Offices was carried out during the summer months, prior to the staff being transferred there in September.

As mentioned in the paragraph on “ Emergency Duties,” first aid repairs to property damaged by enemy action entailed a very considerable amount of work during the autumn and winter of the year under review. The term “ first aid ” has generally received liberal interpretation, and many of the properties damaged in this District have been of the good class residential type. In all, 59 premises have been repaired, excluding a similar number where broken windows *only* were involved.

(Signed) W. H. ROWSELL,
Building Surveyor.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

Although not so systematically carried out, visits to shop premises during 1940 were probably more numerous than ordinarily owing to the number paid by the Sanitary Inspector in his capacity as Food Executive Officer. The strain and stress of business in war time prevents the fullest attention being paid by Traders to the requirements of the Shops (1934) Act, but it was found that reasonable consideration was being given to such matters as temperature and sanitary facilities. Neglect was most noticeable in the matter of general cleanliness of the premises.

CAMPING SITES.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The above subjects were commented upon in the previous year's Report, pages 128-129, to which there is nothing to add.

SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

With regard to matters referred to in previous Reports under this heading, the following comments are to be noted :—

(1) *Public Sewers*.—At the present time nothing can be done to further the much needed sewerage scheme for the Parish of Old Windsor, which is the only part of this District not sewered.

(2) *Office Accommodation*.—The lack of suitable office accommodation for the Council's Staff which has so often been commented upon in these Reports has now been remedied. A large vacant dwelling house in Bowden Road, Sunninghill, was purchased by the Council and after a certain amount of reconstruction and repair, now provides the necessary accommodation for the officials as well as a meeting room for the Council and Committees. The telephone number is Ascot 893. Occupation took place in September, 1940.

(3) *Clearance Areas*.—No further action can be taken in this matter at present.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

The following is a statement of the Sanitary Inspector under the Housing and Public Health Acts during the past year :—

1.	<i>Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—</i>	
	(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	43
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	171
	(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925, and Amendment Regulations, 1932 ...	16
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	61
	(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	<i>Nil</i>
	(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	41
2.	<i>Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—</i>	
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	30
3.	<i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—</i>	
	A. <i>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :</i>	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	2
	(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
	(a) By Owners ...	<i>Nil</i>
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	<i>Nil</i>
	B. <i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts :</i> ...	
	C. <i>Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :</i>	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	<i>Nil</i>
	(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	<i>Nil</i>
	D. <i>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :</i> ...	<i>Nil</i>

4. *Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding.* ...
(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year *Nil*
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases *Nil*

MILK SUPPLY.

The particulars relating to the production and sale of milk in this District are summarised below :—

Wholesale Producers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retail Producers	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Retail Purveyors (including Retail Producers)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Retailers (Milk Shops, etc.), excluding Purveyors	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
							<i>Pasteu-</i>
				<i>Accredited.</i>	<i>T.T.</i>	<i>rised.</i>	
No. of Producers licensed	...	...	...	2	—	—	
„ „ Retailers licensed	...	...	...	—	4	1	
„ „ Distributors licensed	...	...	...	—	—	—
Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1936 :							
Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Contraventions of Public Health Acts :							
Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

There are 8 dairy farms in this District, of which 2 are licensed for “ Accredited ” production.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Slaughtering in private slaughter houses has now ceased, except in emergency cases. Visits to other places where food is prepared or sold have been carried out as far as practicable (see Sanitary Inspector’s Report and paragraph on “ Shops and Offices ”). A reasonable degree of care and cleanliness has been maintained, but any requests for further improvement is usually met by the objection “ lack of staff.”

Certain quantities of food were surrendered as unfit for human consumption and removed for utilisation for other purposes ; following is the list so dealt with :—

Beef	...	...	354lbs.	Eggs	...	...	14 dozen
Bacon	...	...	45lbs.	Mutton	...	...	104lbs.
Butter	...	...	71lbs.				

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

With a view to determining the source of infection, and preventing the spread of Infectious Disease, enquiries were made concerning all notified cases. In 4 cases repair as well as cleansing of premises was called for. Disinfection of rooms and contents was carried out as under :

After Scarlet Fever ... 11 (rooms). After Tuberculosis ... 5 (rooms).
After Diphtheria ... 2 (rooms).

The following tables give the main statistical features of the cases occurring in this District during the year 1940 :—

TABLE I.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1940.

(other than Tuberculosis.)

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Cerebro-spinal fever	1	1	0
Diphtheria	1	1	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	0	0	0
Erysipelas	1 (1)	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0
Measles	22 (10)	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0
Pneumonia	8	2	0
Polioencephalitis	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	3 (2)	0	0
Scarlet Fever	10	6	0
Smallpox	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	8 (8)	0	0

The figures in brackets () indicate cases which occurred at an institution ; they are included in the totals given.

TABLE II.

AGE IN YEARS OF NOTIFIED CASES, 1940.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Years</i>	<i>0-</i>	<i>1-</i>	<i>2-</i>	<i>3-</i>	<i>4-</i>	<i>5-</i>	<i>10-</i>	<i>15-</i>	<i>20-</i>	<i>35-</i>	<i>45-</i>	<i>65+</i>
Cerebro-spinal Fever		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	—	—	—	3	—	9	8	—	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	—	2	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE III.

LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1936—1940.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1937.</i>	<i>1938.</i>	<i>1939.</i>	<i>1940.</i>
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0	0	0	0	1
Diphtheria	11	6	20	2	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	1	0	2	0	0
Erysipelas	3	1	4	2	1
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0
*Measles	0	0	0	0	22
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	2	0	0
Pneumonia	9	7	7	1	8
Polio-encephalitis	0	0	0	1	0
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	4	2	3
Scarlet Fever	10	21	29	7	10
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0
*Whooping Cough	0	0	0	1	8

* Not notifiable until 1939.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No action was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

The following table gives the required particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and deaths from all forms of that disease during 1939.

<i>Age Periods.</i>	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary. Non-Pul'y.</i>				<i>Pulmonary. Non-Pul'y.</i>			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „ ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
15—25 „ ...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—35 „ ...	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
35—45 „ ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i> ...	5	7	—	2	2	—	—	1

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—1 case out of 3=33.3%.

OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

There were 27 deaths from Cancer (11 males, 16 females). The cancer death rate works out at 2.41 per 1,000 of population. For the previous year the figures were 12 males, 13 females, total 25, and rate 2.55.

BLINDNESS.

No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum (infectious inflammation of the eyes of a newly born) were notified this year. Work in connection with the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

One case of Cerebro-spinal fever was notified, removed to hospital and recovered. There were no other cases of the comparatively rare infectious diseases mentioned in the Schedule during the year 1940.

Wokingham
Rural Sanitary District.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,828
Registrar-General's estimate of population at middle of 1940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,920
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book at end of 1940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,737
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£202,077
Sum represented by Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£824
Outstanding Loans—Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£240,012
All other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£110,177

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR, 1940.

						<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Live Births	{	Legitimate	...	...	...	417	199	218
	{	Illegitimate	...	...	...	24	12	12
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	3
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	351	175	176
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population								13.81
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births								24.34
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population								11.00

<i>Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—</i>						<i>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.</i>	
						<i>Deaths.</i>	
No. 29.	Puerperal sepsis...	...	...	...	...	0	<i>Nil</i>
No. 30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	0	<i>Nil</i>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	0	<i>Nil</i>

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	50.00
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	48.50
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	74.07

Deaths from Other Causes :—

Cancer (all ages)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Measles (all ages) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Unusual or Excessive Mortality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

POPULATION.

For the year 1940 the Registrar-General gives the figure 31,920 to represent the mid-year population upon which Birth and Death Rates are calculated. The population as enumerated at Census periods was :

1901 ...	14,386	1921 ...	18,469
1911 ...	16,652	1931 ...	20,268

The estimated population for 1939 was 27,730.

Notes on the alteration to this and neighbouring Districts will be found in the Report for 1935, at page 8.

BIRTHS.

This year the Registrar-General has supplied two sets of figures to represent the Births attributable to this District : (a) the smaller for the purpose of calculating the local Birth Rate ; and (b) the larger for calculating Infant and Maternal Mortalities. These are given in the column marked (a) and (b) respectively in the following Table.

BIRTHS TABLE. 1940.

	<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Legitimate Births ...	199	209	218	224	417	433
Illegitimate Births ...	12	15	12	12	24	27
Total Live Births ...	211	224	230	236	441	460
Total Still Births ...		8		3		11
Total Registered Births ...	219		233		452	
(Live and Still)						

The Total Birth Rate (Live and Still) works out at 14.16 per 1,000 population, and the Live Birth Rate (Live Births only) at 13.81 per 1,000 of population. In the previous year these Rates were 15.87 and 15.37 respectively.

DEATHS.

As has been explained in previous Reports, the gross number of deaths registered locally has to be corrected for residents dying elsewhere (inward transfers) and for non-residents dying in Institutions, etc., in the District (outward transfers); also, in order to make Death Rates in different districts comparable a correcting factor is applied to the death rate to compensate for age and sex differences in the population; the result is known as the Standard Death Rate.

The net number of deaths attributed to this District is 351, comprising 175 males and 176 females. The Net Death Rate works out at 11.60, which, multiplied by the Comparability Factor (0.92) gives a Standard Death Rate of 10.12. For the previous year the Net Death Rate was 10.85, while the Standard Death Rate was 9.11.

INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were 23 deaths amongst infants under 1 year of age, as against 13 in the previous year, and of these deaths 2 referred to illegitimate infants. There were 10 still births (none illegitimate) as against 13 (none illegitimate) in the previous year. There were no deaths from Diarrhoea in children under 2 years of age.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis or from other maternal causes, which gives a Maternal Mortality Rate of *Nil* for the year 1940.

In the previous year there was 1 death from Puerperal Sepsis and 2 from other maternal causes, which gave a Maternal Death Rate of 7.11 per 1,000 births, or of 0.11 when calculated per 1,000 of population.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

The Staff, office accommodation, etc., remains the same as recorded in the Report for 1939 at page 33.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

A full list of the Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws, etc., in force in this District was given in the Report for 1938 at pages 232-233, to which the only amendment is the new series of Building Bye-laws which became operative as from 1st July, 1939.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The arrangements for the examination of swabs, sputa, blood and other morbid materials are the same as for the other Districts in the combination. A brief description of these facilities as well as a list of the Laboratories, Consultants, etc., available for the work, has been given in the Preface in previous Reports and need not be repeated.

A statement of specimens examined, analyses made, etc., is given below.

For the convenience of Medical Practitioners practising in the western side of the District adjacent to Reading, swabs and other morbid specimens for examination may be sent to the Pathological Laboratory at the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, to avoid delay in the post when the circumstances of the case are urgent.

In this, as in other cases, the District Council defrays the cost of examination and report.

By the Clinical Research Association, London :

<i>Material.</i>				<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	13	133	146
Sputum for Tubercle	...	...	...	1	0	1
Blood for Typhoid	...	...	...	0	0	0
Other specimens	...	...	...	0	3	3
				—	—	—
				14	136	150
				—	—	—

By the Pathological Department, Royal Berks Hospital, Reading :

<i>Material.</i>				<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	10	85	95
Other specimens	...	...	...	7	2	9
				—	—	—
				17	87	104
				—	—	—

Official samples of Milk are taken by the Police, and in this District 30 were tested during the year, with the following results :

(1) 6.71% deficient in solids not fat.

(2) 2.23% deficient in solids not fat.

(3) 3.65% deficient in solids not fat.

Two samples were low in solids not fat.

Samples of other Foodstuffs and Drugs taken by Inspectors of the Weights and Measures Department are as follows :

Butter	3	Ground Coffee	1
Brandy	1	Ground Pepper	1
Dried Apricots ...	2	Lemonade Powder ...	2
Dried Prunes ...	2	Self-raising Flour ...	2
Gin	1	Whisky	2
Ground Cinnamon ...	1		

All these samples proved to be genuine.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The new Ambulance stationed in Wokingham Borough is available for work in this District (see corresponding paragraph in Wokingham Borough Section). The special ambulances attached to Hospitals serving this District are also available so that an adequate service for normal needs is maintained.

HOME NURSING.

TREATMENT CLINICS.

HOSPITALS.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

These services remain the same as described in the Report for 1938 at pages 234-235.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of this District has been described in previous Reports ; for reference see Report 1938, page 236.

In continuation of these reports the following has been supplied by the Engineering and Waterworks Manager :—

Engineer's & Surveyor's Office,
Shute End,

Tel. : Office Nos.—Wokingham 368 & 783.

Wokingham.

House No.—Reading 61820.

During the year the new Trunk Mains, including that from Earley Water Tower to Wargrave, have been completed and put into use and the construction of the Reservoir at High Knowl Wood has recently been commenced.

The new trunk mains have already proved of great use in maintaining an adequate supply in certain portions of the District when both the pumping plants at Sonning Pumping Station broke down, the main pumping unit not being in use for over eight weeks, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a new crankshaft and the time required to fit this.

Chlorination plants have now been installed on the Arborfield, Sheep-lands and Tagg Lane supplies, so that all the water supplied by the Council can be chlorinated in accordance with the Ministry of Health's recommendations.

The consumption of water during the year amounted to 253,137,000 gallons, an increase of 72,411,000 gallons over the previous year; part of this increase is attributed to the large number of evacuees in the District, but the greater part is due to the demands of the military camps.

Except for the trunk mains previously mentioned, no new mains were laid during the year and the total length of mains now in use amounts to about 104 miles.

New connections made during the year numbered 89, of which 33 were meter supplies.

(Signed) EDWIN A. HOSKINS,

Engineer and Waterworks Manager.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Under this heading in previous Reports an account has been given of the drainage and sewerage work carried on by the District Council under the management of Mr. E. A. Hoskins.

The modified Main Drainage Scheme referred to in last year's report has not yet been commenced, as sanction to raise the necessary loan has not been granted owing to the financial restrictions of the Government Treasury Department.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Under this heading a description has been given from year to year both of the Dry and of the Wet Scavenging that is carried out in this District under the superintendence of Mr. E. A. Hoskins, the Engineering Manager. In continuation of what has already appeared he has supplied the following Report :—

WET SCAVENGING.

This work continues to increase owing to the conditions mentioned in the last Report and recourse has again been made to the hiring of a cess-pool emptier to cope with the work until another emptier could be obtained and although permission to purchase another vehicle has recently been refused a further application is being made by the Council to the Ministry of Health, pointing out the seriousness and urgency of the matter.

Owing to the increasing difficulties in obtaining spare parts for these vehicles, it is probable that conditions will become worse as vehicles requiring spares are now off the road for longer periods than was the case before the outbreak of war.

SALVAGE AND REFUSE COLLECTION DISPOSAL.

The Salvage Scheme has caused a considerable increase in the work of this Department in the work of collection and disposal and in supervision, and difficulties have arisen in making the normal weekly collections owing to the large and varying amounts of refuse and salvage put out for collection. In order to cope with the extra quantities of both salvage materials and refuse (this latter being due to the increase in population of approximately 16% since the outbreak of war) which are being collected, recourse has had to be made to the hiring of additional transport, but as there was no guarantee that this could be available with any regularity an additional 2-ton Bedford lorry and a horse-box for use in salvage collection were purchased, as the three small trailers previously acquired were found to be both inadequate and unsuitable for use in a Rural District.

The work of salvage and refuse collection now necessitates the full-time use of three refuse collection vehicles, one Bedford tipping lorry with large trailer, two horses and carts, and almost the full-time employment of another Bedford lorry, the remaining part of the latter's time being used for the transport of salvage materials from salvage dumps and of crushed tins to the Station for despatch to Ironworks.

Additional difficulty was experienced during the year, as one of the refuse collection lorries required a new crankshaft, and three months elapsed before it was again working, owing to war-time difficulties in obtaining a new shaft.

The value of materials salvaged during the year amounted to approximately £1,250, but no figures are available for the actual nett cost of collection and sorting as both refuse and salvage materials are collected by the vehicles on the same journeys.

The main salvage depot at Winnersh dealt with all the salvage materials collected until recently, when a further depot was commenced at the Twyford disposal site and a Earley, and it is expected that an additional depot will soon be obtained in Woodley, and if suitable premises can be obtained further depots will be opened in other parts of the District.

(Signed) EDWIN A. HOSKINS,

Engineering Manager.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

Following is the Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector for the year 1940 :—

	Council Offices, Shute End, Wokingham. Tel. 833.
Dr. James J. Paterson, Medical Officer of Health. Guildhall, Maidenhead.	

Dear Sir,

I have the honour of presenting herewith my Report of work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1940.

The total number of visits made during the year was 2,079, apportioned as follows :—

Number of visits in connection with infectious disease	...	...	207
,, ,, ,, to dairy farms and dairies	...	...	239
,, ,, ,, in connection with water supply	...	...	128
,, ,, ,, to factories	...	...	36
,, ,, ,, to slaughter-houses, butchers' shops, etc.	...	...	83
,, ,, ,, to dwelling houses	...	...	815
,, ,, ,, to moveable dwellings	...	...	8
,, ,, ,, to cafes, restaurants and hotels	...	...	31
,, ,, ,, to schools	...	...	23
,, ,, ,, to shop premises under Shops Act	...	...	5
,, ,, ,, miscellaneous visits...	...	...	333
,, ,, ,, complaints received and attended to	...	...	150
,, ,, ,, Informal Notices issued	...	...	185
,, ,, ,, ,, complied with	...	...	164

The above figures include work carried out under the heading "Housing Statistics," which is submitted herewith on the prescribed form.

SCHOOLS.

Owing to the influx of evacuees temporary buildings were being used as schools. The sanitary arrangements at two of these premises were not satisfactory and representations were made to the Education Authority. With the opening of the new Senior School at Wargrave, the use of these particular buildings was discontinued.

The conditions of the Public Elementary Schools in this area were found to be kept generally in a satisfactory condition.

Owing to the increased number of scholars due to the evacuation of children into this area, additional lavatory accommodation was provided at St. Sebastian's School, Wokingham Without.

ANTHRAX ORDER, 1938.

Seven notifications of suspected cases were received during the year under this Order, but only one (in the case of a pig) was confirmed.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1928.

No notifications were received during the year under this Order.

SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1938.

Three notifications were received during the year under this Order.

DISINFESTATION.

It was only found necessary to carry out disinfestation for bugs at one house during the year. The methods employed were described in the Report for 1938 on page 249.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There was no need for any action to be taken with a view to the abatement of nuisance from smoke in this area.

CIVILIAN WAR DEATHS : MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION.

Twelve temporary buildings in various parts of the District have been ear-marked as temporary mortuaries for the reception of bodies in the event of the occurrence of air-raid casualties. These buildings are not equipped for dealing with casualties; they are simply intended as reception sheds in which the bodies could be placed for a few hours. If they are not claimed by relatives or friends almost immediately, they will be transferred to a well-equipped mortuary situated at Wilderness Stables, Earley, pending burial. This mortuary has accommodation for 12 bodies. A mortuary superintendent has been engaged to deal with casualties received into this building.

OTHER ITEMS.

Other items usually included in this section of the Report, *e.g.*, Food Inspection, Housing, etc., are incorporated in special paragraphs later

(Signed) W. L. LONGHURST,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

WATER SUPPLY.

Twenty-six samples of water were taken from private wells in various parts of the District and were submitted to the Royal Institute of Public Health for bacteriological analysis ; 8 samples were classified good, 3 passable and 15 bad. Appropriate action has been taken in regard to the bad samples.

During the year 12 Statutory Notices were complied with, 3 by Owners and 9 by the Council acting in default of 3 Owners.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are only 3 recognised swimming baths and pools in the District, *i.e.*, California-in-England, Nine Mile Ride, Robinson Crusoe Holiday Camp, Longmoor, and the Henley Bathing Station at Remenham.

The first two named are not used to any extent ; the third is under the control of the Henley Urban Council.

SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

The modified sewerage scheme as outlined in last year's Report has not materialised, as the necessary consent to the scheme was not obtained. This is very much regretted, as being a reception area for evacuees, the normal population has been considerably increased, with the consequent increase in the number of complaints received from householders as to delay by the Council in the emptying of cesspools.

HOUSING.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The following particulars have been supplied by Mr. Edwin A. Hoskins, who is in charge of the Building Surveyor's Department, through the absence of Mr. Tween, Building Surveyor, on Military Service.

Plans for 29 buildings of various categories and development were submitted for the Council's consideration, Certificates of Habitation being issued for 12 houses.

Number of plans deposited :

For new buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
For alterations to existing buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Number of new dwellings erected	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

The number of dwelling houses erected and owned by the District Council remains at 402.

During the year, 5 visits were made to shop premises under the Act of 1934.

It was not found necessary to serve Statutory Notices under the Act in relation to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences. Minor defects were dealt with by informal notice.

CAMPING SITES.

There are only two Camping sites of any size in the District, *i.e.*, Robinson Crusoe Holiday Camp, Park Lane, Finchampstead ; and the Gypsy encampment at Mole Road, Winnersh ; the particulars of which were given in my Report for 1938 at page 248.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

During the year, 1 house was officially represented as being unfit for habitation and incapable of being repaired at a reasonable cost. No Demolition Order was made.

Five undertakings were received from owners of cottages and accepted by the Council to the effect that the properties would not be used for habitation until made fit. No cottages were demolished by the owners. Fourteen cottages were made fit after formal action taken.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.

No applications were received during the year.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

The record of work done under the Housing Acts, etc., during the past year is as follows :—

1. *Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	106
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	510
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925, and Amendment Regulations, 1932	...	...	41
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	225

(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	41
2. <i>Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—</i>	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	29
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—</i>	
A. <i>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :</i>	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	11
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
B. <i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts :</i>	Nil
C. <i>Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :</i>	Nil
D. <i>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 : ...</i>	Nil
4. <i>Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding.</i>	
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	23
(i) Number of families dwelling therein	27
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	127½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	13
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	8
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	22½
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ...	1
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report :—	

As this is a reception area for evacuees it was thought desirable to make an inspection of various dwelling houses where these people have been billeted, and 258 visits were made to ascertain the general condition under which these families were living, and to ascertain to what extent overcrowding existed. Of this number, only 13 cases of overcrowding were discovered; 8 of these have since been abated and 3 cases are overcrowded to the extent of only half a person, *i.e.*, child under 10 years of age.

REPORT ON EVACUATION, 1940.

By the end of *December, 1939*, only slightly more than 50% of the original evacuees received under the Government Evacuation Scheme remained in this District, the approximate numbers still billeted being, unaccompanied school children, 1,250 and others, *viz.*, mothers with children, teachers, etc., 300.

By then the novelty of evacuation had worn off, householders were not so anxious to open their doors and those who still had evacuees were seeking relief. Many of the most difficult types of evacuees had returned home, but it was still evident that there had not yet been sufficient time for everybody concerned to adapt themselves to an experiment which was new to us all.

The drift back of evacuees continued to a much lesser extent until the early summer, when the numbers were further reduced to, approximately, unaccompanied school children 950 and mothers with children, teachers, etc., 150.

It was then that further organised evacuation of unaccompanied school children took part as a result of which, and not without some difficulty, a party of 175 children were billeted in this area. Hardly had this party been settled when the Government's Evacuation Special Scheme came into force. This did not necessitate finding accommodation for persons entitled to be billeted under this Scheme, but it indirectly added to the difficulties with regard to the ordinary evacuees, because many householders who had evacuees billeted on them required their accommodation for their own friends and relations from the coastal towns.

In September, as a result of the organised evacuation of Canterbury, 653 persons were sent to this area for whom accommodation had to be found at very short notice. Closely following this, the District soon

absorbed a very large number of self-evacuated persons from London, owing to the constant raids on that City, and by early October at least 3,500 persons were then officially billeted under the Government Evacuation Scheme.

Only a relatively few trekkers found their way to Halls established by the Public Assistance Committee at Wargrave and Twyford, and although these presented certain difficulties at the time, on no occasion was it necessary to keep those who could not find their own accommodation very long in the Halls before being billeted. From thence onward, small organised parties of evacuees, chiefly mothers with children, were received in this district and although there were almost daily departures, the numbers billeted under the Government Evacuation Scheme remained fairly constant and by the end of the year this area still had about 3,600 evacuees officially billeted of whom approximately 1,100 were unaccompanied school children.

On the whole, the reception of evacuees in this area can claim to have been fairly successful, especially with regard to unaccompanied school children, and many householders have been exceptionally kind and helpful in accepting their responsibilities under the Government Evacuation Scheme. One prosecution was taken for failure to comply with the requirements of a Billeting Notice and a conviction was recorded in this case.

(Signed) A. E. CRAIG,
Evacuation Officer.

MILK SUPPLY.

As remarked in the Report for 1938 (page 255), this is a large milk producing district, there being at least 160 farms where milk is produced and over 30 are producing Designated Milk. An important item in this respect is the fact that the National Institute for Research in Dairying has its headquarters in the Parish of Shinfield in this District.

The state of the Register, and statistical details relating thereto are shown in the tables which follow.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number on Register :

Wholesale Producers—Number of Farms	...	...	...	103
Retail Producers	...	...	...	57
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	21

					<i>Tuberculin</i>		<i>Pasteu-</i>
Number Licensed :					<i>Tested.</i>	<i>Accredited.</i>	<i>ried.</i>
Producers	...	...	...	...	12	31	<i>Nil</i>
Producers and Retailers	...	...	...	...	4	8	<i>Nil</i>
Distributors (Retail Purveyors)	...	...	...	...	5	1	<i>Nil</i>
Supplementary	...	...	...	...	2	1	2
Total number of Dairy Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :							
Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Contraventions of Public Health Acts :							
Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	239

The official samples taken by the Police in this District numbered 30, of which 3 were deficient in solids not fat.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Two hundred and thirty-nine visits have been made to dairy farms and dairies, and in 37 cases it was found necessary to serve Preliminary Notices on the occupiers embodying the undermentioned matters :

Unsatisfactory floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Insufficient means of lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ „ ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Milkers not wearing clean clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cows not being cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Limewashing overdue	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Insanitary yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous articles stored in dairy	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Milk stored in unsatisfactory places	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Unsatisfactory drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dirty conditions generally	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Milk utensils not properly cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Poultry gaining access to cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 19 retail bakehouses in the District. Informal Notices were issued in respect of the follownig matters :—

Premises found to be in a defective condition	...	...	...	5
Defects remedied	...	...	...	4

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Eighty-three visits were made to butchers' premises for the purpose of inspecting meat exposed for sale and in connection with the registration of these premises under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the manufacture of sausages and preserved meat.

One application for registration was refused by the Council on the grounds of unsuitability of premises. There was no appeal against the Council's action.

The carcasses of 60 pigs slaughtered by Owners for their own consumption were inspected.

A carcase of frozen lamb found at a butcher's shop was found to be unsuitable for sale, being extensively affected with black mould, and was released for manufacturing purposes.

Investigation was made into a case of alleged glass splinters being found in a tin of salmon. This was subsequently found to be a crystal known as "Struvite" sometimes found in tinned fish. The grocer had 11 other tins of this brand of salmon in stock, and it was thought desirable to purchase these. On examination, all the tins were found to be affected and the contents were destroyed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In addition to the usual routine enquiries being made on the occurrence of a case of infectious disease, Terminal Disinfection was carried out at 87 houses during the year.

Number of School Exclusion Notices sent : 35.

The following tables summarise the position in regard to notifiable and other infectious diseases during the year :—

TABLE I.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR, 1940.
(*other than Tuberculosis.*)

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases ad- mitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Cerebro-spinal Fever	7 (1)	6	1
Diphtheria	63 (30)	34	2
Dysentery	2 (2)	2	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	0	0	0
Erysipelas	17	1	1
Malaria	0	0	0
Measles	145 (44)	6	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	1	1
Pneumonia	21 (1)	2	0
Poliomyelitis	1	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	0	0
Scarlet Fever	49 (8)	36	0
Smallpox	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	12	0	0

Brackets () indicate cases that occurred in institutions and hospitals ; they are included in the totals given.

The large number of institutional cases of diphtheria is chiefly made up of cases, clinical and carrier, at Bearwood School. In consequence of this all the children were immunised and since then no further cases have occurred.

TABLE II.
AGE IN YEARS OF NOTIFIED CASES, 1940.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Years</i>	<i>0-</i>	<i>1-</i>	<i>2-</i>	<i>3-</i>	<i>4-</i>	<i>5-</i>	<i>10-</i>	<i>15-</i>	<i>20-</i>	<i>35-</i>	<i>45-</i>	<i>65+</i>
Cerebro-spial Fever	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	1	4	3	20	23	4	4	2	2	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	3	6	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	1	—	—	—	2	3	1	4	1	6	1
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	3	2	1	4	15	8	5	9	2	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	1	1	1	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles	4	7	4	6	7	59	34	14	7	1	1	—

TABLE III.

LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1936—1940.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1936</i>	<i>1937</i>	<i>1938</i>	<i>1939</i>	<i>1940</i>
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0	0	0	0	7
Diphtheria	16	12	27	38	63
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	0	4	3	0	0
Erysipelas	7	6	7	4	17
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0
*Measles	—	—	—	—	145
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	3	1	0	4
Pneumonia	11	28	16	17	21
Poliomyelitis	0	0	7	4	1
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	3	0	4
Scarlet Fever	18	22	71	52	49
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0
Polioencephalitis	0	0	2	0	0
*Whooping Cough	—	—	—	9	12

* Not notifiable until 1939.

TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment), or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution), now included in Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease whether the cases have been notified or not during the current year are set out in the table below.

TUBERCULOSIS TABLE.

<i>Age Periods.</i>	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary. Non-Pul'y.</i>				<i>Pulmonary. Non-Pul'y.</i>			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—
5—15 „ ...	—	1	8	2	—	—	—	—
15—25 „ ...	6	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
25—35 „ ...	5	10	2	1	2	2	—	—
35—45 „ ...	6	5	—	1	2	1	—	—
45—55 „ ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
65 and over ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
<i>Totals</i> ...	19	17	15	5	9	5	2	—

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—3 out of 16=18.7%.

OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

For the present year the net Cancer deaths number, Males 22, Females 28, total 50 ; giving a rate of 1.57 per 1,000 of population. In the previous year the corresponding figures were : Males 22, Females 26, total 48 ; and a rate of 1.89. The facilities provided by the neighbouring hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There were 4 notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum this year. One was removed to the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, and there died. The other three were nursed at home and recovered without loss of sight. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

Amongst the less usual notifiable infectious diseases there are to be noted 7 cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever. All were removed to hospital and one died. Two cases of Dysentery were notified, both military cases, one being a nurse. Both recovered.

GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE I.

BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND
INFANT MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1940.

		England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Pop'lat'ns 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Adminis- trative County.	East Berks Districts (Combined) Population 114,592	
		Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population				Total Number	Rate per 1,000
<i>Births—</i>							
Live Births ...	...	14.6	16.0	15.7	13.7	1510	13.18
Still Births ...	...	0.55	0.64	0.55	0.44	46	0.40
<i>Deaths—</i>							
All Causes ...	...	14.3	15.8	12.8	17.8	1447	12.63
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Scarlet Fever	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Whooping Cough	...	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	1	0.01
Diphtheria ...	...	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.01	5	0.04
Influenza ...	...	0.32	0.29	0.30	0.18	44	0.38
Smallpox ...	...	—	—	—	—	0	—
Measles ...	...	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0	—
		Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				Number of Live Births 1510	
						<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>
<i>Infant Mortality—</i>							
Deaths under 1 year of Age ...	...	55	61	54	50	82	54.00
Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years of age ...	...	4.6	5.9	4.4	5.8	6	4.0

GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE II.

CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND MATERNAL MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1940.

<i>Notifications of Infectious Diseases.</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.</i>	<i>148 Smaller Towns (Resident Pop'lat'ns 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).</i>	<i>London Administrative County.</i>	<i>East Berks Districts (Combined) Population 114,592</i>	
	<i>Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.</i>				<i>Number of cases.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>
Enteric Fever ...	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.06	5	0.04
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	0.32	0.33	0.29	0.28	25	0.22
Scarlet Fever ...	1.63	1.53	1.57	0.82	155	1.35
Whooping Cough ...	1.34	1.29	1.35	0.22	59	0.51
Diphtheria ...	1.16	1.29	1.21	0.61	147	1.28
Erysipelas ...	0.33	0.36	0.30	0.35	21	0.18
Smallpox ...	0.00	—	—	—	0	—
Measles ...	10.24	9.23	9.99	1.78	1004	8.73
Pneumonia ...	1.20	1.37	1.00	0.87	77	0.67
	<i>Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).</i>				<i>East Berks Total Births—1556</i>	
<i>Maternal Mortality (excluding Abortion)</i>					<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>
Puerperal Infection	0.52	} Not available			0	—
Others ...	1.64				2	1.29
Total ...	2.16				2	1.29
<i>Notifications—</i>						
Puerperal Fever	11.96	13.90	9.73	{ 3.34 13.30 including Puerperal Fever	0	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... }					12	7.71

EAST BERKS UNITED SANITARY DISTRICTS.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

AVERAGE RATES FOR TEN YEARS 1930—1939.

		<i>Birth</i>	<i>Death</i>	<i>Infantile</i>	<i>Phthisis</i>	<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Cancer</i>
		<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Mortality.</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>other than</i>	<i>Death</i>
						<i>Phthisis.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>
Maidenhead U.D.	...	14.05	12.02	48.40	0.55	0.12	1.85
Wokingham U.D.	...	12.36	13.66	41.12	0.45	0.06	1.96
Cookham R.D.	...	14.78	11.32	51.82	0.36	0.08	1.74
Easthampstead R.D....		12.78	10.71	38.16	0.47	0.08	1.48
Windsor R.D.	...	13.57	11.04	33.87	0.41	0.22	1.68
Wokingham R.D.	...	14.79	11.32	42.28	0.36	0.13	1.71

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN
MAIDENHEAD URBAN DISTRICT, 1940.

Resident Population, 28,000. Comparability Factor 0.89.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES						183	189
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	1	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1	1
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	8	6
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1	—
8.	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	...	2	—
9.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	7	6
10.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
12.	Acute Infantile Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	1	1
13.	Cancer of Body cavity and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	...	...	...	...	5	2
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	4	1
15.	Cancer of breast	...	...	...	...	—	4
16.	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	11	21
17.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	4	2
18.	Intracranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	...	18	24
19.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	49	55
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	...	3	5
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	16	9
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	10	13
23.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	1	—
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	...	2	1
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	1	—
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	1	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	3	8
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	3	3
29.	Puerperal and Post-abortion sepsis	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	—	1
31.	Premature birth	...	...	...	...	5	1
32.	Congenital malformation, birth injury, infantile diseases	...	...	...	...	3	3
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	1
34.	Road traffic accident	...	...	...	...	2	2
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	...	...	5	6
36.	All other causes	...	...	...	...	15	13
Deaths of Infants under 1 year		Total	...	...	...	15	6
		Legitimate	...	...	...	12	5
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	3	1
Live Births:		Total	...	...	...	174	149
		Legitimate	...	...	...	157	140
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	17	9
Stillbirths:		Total	...	...	...	—	8
		Legitimate	...	...	...	—	8
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN
WOKINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT, 1940.

Resident Population, 8,312. Comparability Factor 0.73.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females
ALL CAUSES						77	81
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	—	1
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1	—
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	1	1
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	8	5
10.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
12.	Acute Infantile Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
13.	Cancer of Body cavity and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	...	...	...	...	—	—
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	1	1
15.	Cancer of breast	...	...	...	...	—	—
16.	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	6	8
17.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	—
18.	Intracranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	...	7	8
19.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	16	20
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	...	3	—
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	2	4
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2	3
23.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	1	1
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	...	—	—
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	1	—
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	2	—
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	3	7
29.	Puerperal and Post-abortive sepsis	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Premature birth	...	...	...	...	—	—
32.	Congenital malformation, birth injury, infantile diseases	...	...	...	...	2	1
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	—	1
34.	Road traffic accident	...	...	...	...	1	1
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	...	...	3	3
36.	All other causes	...	...	...	...	16	16
Deaths of Infants under 1 year		Total	...	...	...	4	1
		Legitimate	...	...	...	3	—
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	1
Live Births:		Total	...	...	...	65	61
		Legitimate	...	...	...	64	58
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	3
Stillbirths:		Total	...	...	...	3	2
		Legitimate	...	...	...	3	2
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN

COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT, 1940.

Resident Population, 13,350. Comparability Factor 0.92.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES						86	72
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	2	2
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	3	—
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	...	2	—
9.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	—
10.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
12.	Acute Infantile Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
13.	Cancer of Body cavity and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	...	...	...	...	2	1
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	1	2
15.	Cancer of breast	...	...	...	...	—	—
16.	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	5	6
17.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	—
18.	Intracranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	...	9	11
19.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	24	25
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	...	4	—
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	5	8
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	4	5
23.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	1	—
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	...	2	—
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	—	1
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	2	1
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	2	2
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	4	—
29.	Puerperal and Post-abortion sepsis	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	—	1
31.	Premature birth	...	...	...	...	1	—
32.	Congenital malformation, birth injury, infantile diseases	...	...	...	...	2	1
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	1
34.	Road traffic accident	...	...	...	...	1	1
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	...	...	1	—
36.	All other causes	...	...	...	...	7	4
Deaths of Infants under 1 year						6	3
Total						6	3
Legitimate						—	—
Illegitimate						—	—
Live Births:						85	90
Total						81	81
Legitimate						4	9
Illegitimate						—	—
Stillbirths:						4	1
Total						4	1
Legitimate						—	—
Illegitimate						—	—

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN
EASTHAMPTON RURAL DISTRICT, 1940.

Resident Population, 21,810. Comparability Factor 0.91.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES						127	133
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	4	3
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	2	1
8.	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	1
9.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	3	4
10.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
12.	Acute Infantile Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
13.	Cancer of Body cavity and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	...	...	...	...	3	3
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	3	2
15.	Cancer of breast	...	...	...	...	—	2
16.	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	10	8
17.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	2	1
18.	Intracranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	...	11	13
19.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	30	44
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	...	3	2
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	12	8
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	4	4
23.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	1	3
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	...	4	—
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	—	—
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	1	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	—	1
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	2	5
29.	Puerperal and Post-abortive sepsis	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Premature birth	...	...	...	...	5	—
32.	Congenital malformation, birth injury, infantile diseases	...	...	...	...	3	3
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	1
34.	Road traffic accident	...	...	...	...	1	—
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	...	...	4	—
36.	All other causes	...	...	...	...	18	24
Deaths of Infants under 1 year		Total	...	...	...	10	4
		Legitimate	...	...	...	10	4
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—
Live Births:		Total	...	...	...	155	130
		Legitimate	...	...	...	148	124
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	7	6
Stillbirths:		Total	...	...	...	10	4
		Legitimate	...	...	...	10	3
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	1

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN
WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT, 1940.

Resident Population, 11,200. Comparability Table 0.91.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES						77	71
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	3	1
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	—	1
8.	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	—
10.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
12.	Acute Infantile Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
13.	Cancer of Body cavity and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	...	...	...	...	1	—
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	4	1
15.	Cancer of breast	...	...	...	...	—	3
16.	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	6	12
17.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	1
18.	Intracranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	...	10	9
19.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	22	19
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	...	3	2
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	3	1
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2	1
23.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	2	2
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	...	2	—
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	1	2
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	1	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	2	—
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	—	—
29.	Puerperal and Post-abortion sepsis	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Premature birth	...	...	...	...	—	3
32.	Congenital malformation, birth injury, infantile diseases	...	...	...	...	—	1
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	—	—
34.	Road traffic accident	...	...	...	...	2	1
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	...	...	5	3
36.	All other causes	...	...	...	...	7	8
Deaths of Infants under 1 year		Total	...	...	...	3	7
		Legitimate	...	...	...	2	6
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	1
Live Births:		Total	...	...	...	78	79
		Legitimate	...	...	...	72	75
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	6	4
Stillbirths:		Total	...	...	...	2	1
		Legitimate	...	...	...	2	1
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN
WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT, 1940.

Resident Population, 31,920. Comparability Factor 0.92.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females
ALL CAUSES						175	176
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	2	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1	1
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	8	6
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	2	—
8.	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	...	1	2
9.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	5	6
10.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
12.	Acute Infantile Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
13.	Cancer of Body cavity and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	...	...	...	...	—	2
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	4	3
15.	Cancer of breast	...	...	...	...	—	3
16.	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	18	20
17.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	2
18.	Intracranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	...	6	17
19.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	41	43
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	...	5	2
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	16	14
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	9	7
23.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	1	3
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	...	2	—
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	—	—
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	1	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	4	1
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	3	8
29.	Puerperal and Post-abortive sepsis	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Premature birth	...	...	...	...	6	1
32.	Congenital malformation, birth injury, infantile diseases	...	...	...	...	5	4
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	3	2
34.	Road traffic accident	...	...	...	...	6	2
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	...	...	4	3
36.	All other causes	...	...	...	...	21	24
Deaths of Infants under 1 year							
				Total	...	16	7
				Legitimate	...	14	7
				Illegitimate	...	2	—
Live Births:							
				Total	...	211	230
				Legitimate	...	199	218
				Illegitimate	...	12	12
Stillbirths:							
				Total	...	8	3
				Legitimate	...	8	3
				Illegitimate	...	—	—

